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BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

newsletter of the

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Heritage Preservation Services



MARCH 1996 UNVEILING PLANNED FOR CIVIL WAR DISCOVERY SYSTEM

If you haven't heard about it, you will. It moves troops across fields, sings spirituals, plays Dixie and the Battle Hymn of the Republic, displays database information, and visually conveys the stories of the Civil War using 21st century computer technology. It is the Civil War Discovery System. This March, the Civil War Trust will unveil the interactive, multimedia computer program in three battlefield parks—Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park, Antietam National Battlefield, and Gettysburg National Military Park.

mation accessible and exciting even for those who have had little or no exposure to this period of American history; showcase a vast amount of unique material of interest to Civil War enthusiasts; and promote community-based battlefield preservation. The Discovery System will likely accomplish these goals because it is well-organized, creatively designed, simple to use, and rich in video, audio, photographic, and documentary materials.

Upon entering the system, users may access six main selections by simply touching the screen. "The Big Picture" provides a brief, general introduction to the Civil War and the issues that caused it. "The Civil War World" includes information on the

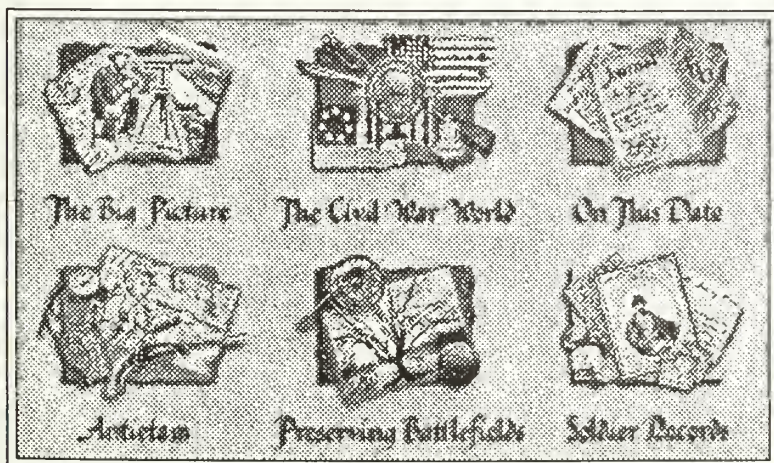
CHICKAMAUGA/CHATTANOOGA ASSESSMENT ON COURSE

Pat Reed, Superintendent of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, reports that the **Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment** is progressing nicely (reported in *Battlefield Update*, March/April 1995). The project's objective is to help better protect important Civil War sites within the National Military Park and throughout the region. The APBB-funded assessment began in 1994, and has pooled the energies of local, regional, state, and federal agencies interested in the benefits of preserving historic areas associated with the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

A project planning team has been assessing site significance and developing management objectives and preservation strategies for significant sites. They have also been working with local and regional planning authorities to encourage landowners to protect these sites.

The assessment is roughly half completed. The project planning team has met with private property owners, local government officials, and the general public to determine the top fifty sites needing protection. The next step is to discuss the benefits of preservation, such as tax credits and tourism, and the mechanisms of preservation, such as scenic easements and greenways, with those groups. The team will formally present the assessment's findings to the public in September 1996. Reed hopes that the data from the final report will be

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The Discovery System is designed to stimulate interest in and promote understanding of the Civil War; help individuals explore their own personal and patriotic ties to the stories and places of that period; keep the infor-

mation accessible and exciting even for those who have had little or no exposure to this period of American history; showcase a vast amount of unique material of interest to Civil War enthusiasts; and promote community-based battlefield preservation. The Discovery System will likely accomplish these goals because it is well-organized, creatively designed, simple to use, and rich in video, audio, photographic, and documentary materials.

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fully integrated into local planning authority databases, especially Geographic Information Systems.

Reed emphasizes the importance of involving the community in the planning process. The project planning team is working with the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the Tennessee Historical Commission, the Southeast Tennessee Development District, the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Regional Planning Commission, the Southeast Regional Office of the NPS, and the ABPP. Reed believes the assessment

has proceeded with little public or governmental opposition because of local participation in, and a sense of ownership of, the project.

GPS TRAINING HELD AT FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA

Staff from the National Park Service's Cultural Resources Geographic Information Services (CRGIS) facility conducted a week-long Global Positioning Systems (GPS) training workshop at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park last October. GPS is satellite mapping technology that allows mappers to cover ground faster than traditional survey techniques and to map features with an accuracy of +/- one meter.

CRGIS staff trained cultural and natural resources staff from Mid-Atlantic area parks, as well as GIS coordinators from state and local governments, in GPS theory and use. The participants learned how to plan and complete a GPS mapping project by conducting surveys defined by the park. The projects included mapping streams and wetlands for the natural resources managers as well as mapping earthworks.

Although earthworks at the park were mapped using GPS in 1992 and 1993, some sections were surveyed again for several reasons. Today's GPS equipment is more accurate than it was three years ago. Many areas, such as Lee's final line at Spotsylvania Court House, are very complex, and previous versions of the software were unable to capture the details of a double line of earthworks. Also, additional data needed by the park maintenance staff, such as tree cover, was collected for certain segments.

All of the usable data collected by

the class will be added to the park's GIS database for future analysis. This database was developed by CRGIS in order to assist the park in managing its resources and protecting its related lands. The database was delivered to Fredericksburg in July 1995, and is being used extensively by the park for a variety of projects. *For more information about GPS training or the use of GPS on battlefields, contact Bonnie Burns at (202) 343-1032 or bburns@ird.nps.gov.*

CRGIS CONDUCTS CORINTH MAPPING AND DOCUMENTATION PROJECT

CRGIS staff were busy again in November of 1995. For ten days survey crews revisited Corinth, Mississippi, to finish mapping Civil War features in the area, a project begun last April (reported in *Battlefield Update*, June 1995). Just as the Siege of Corinth crossed state lines in April and May of 1862, the CRGIS surveyors spilled into Tennessee in an attempt to provide comprehensive documentation of the area's resources. The surveyors have now mapped 7.5 miles of surviving field fortifications and other associated features. Sixty-nine percent (5.2 miles) of these Civil War trenches are located in Alcorn County, Mississippi; 16 % (1.2 miles) in McNairy County, Tennessee, and 15 % (1.1 miles) within the city limits of Corinth. These resources are highly fragmented, surviving in more than fifty locations in the area.

How many miles of field fortifications were originally dug by the armies during the Siege of Corinth? CRGIS digitized a military map from 1862, collected GPS positions to "geo-reference" it, and then layered the depicted resources over a modern map, using the GIS program ArcInfo. Through this

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lection will interpret that place's significance in the Civil War. Another selection, "On This Date," allows users to punch in any day and month, their birthday perhaps, and find out what events occurred on that date in Civil War history. Frequently, such events will be linked to an article in "The Civil War World." When users choose "Soldier Records," they will be able to access basic information about more than one million Federal and Confederate soldiers and sailors. Whenever possible, these records will be linked to photographs and personal papers of the soldiers. In "Preserving Battlefields," users will find a discussion of battlefield preservation issues, learn how they can support preservation in their communities, and find out what others are doing to protect battlefields across the country.

The Civil War Trust is developing the Discovery System with the National Park Service, the History Channel, and other corporate and foundation sponsors. The National Council for the Social Studies has already endorsed the system. After initially testing the system at Prairie Grove, Antietam, and Gettysburg, the Civil War Trust expects to place the system at museums and other historic sites on its Civil War Discovery Trail.

The Civil War Trust invites the public to submit information on grassroots, state, and federal battlefield preservation initiatives for inclusion in the system's "Preserving Battlefields" section. *For more information about the Civil War Discovery System, contact Julie Fix at the Civil War Trust, 225 Eye St, NW, Suite 401, Washington, DC 20005; (202) 326-8414; civilwar@ari.net.*

BGES HOLDS PRICE'S 1864 CAMPAIGN WORKSHOP

The Blue and Gray Education Society (BGES) organized and conducted a Sterling Price's 1864 Missouri Campaign workshop, which was held in Kansas City, Missouri, from November 30-December 1, 1995. The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) sponsored the conference with funding from the ABPP. The Department of History at the University of Missouri-Kansas City was a cosponsor.

The approximately 30 participants focused their attention on: (1) exchanging information on past, ongoing, and anticipated preservation efforts along the route of Price's campaign; (2) identifying the important sites that tell the story of Price's campaign; (3) determining key players, communities, and agencies that could or should be involved in a Price's campaign heritage trail; (4) suggesting possible sources of funding and technical assistance; and (5) formulating an approach and timetable for developing and implementing the trail. Len Riedel of the BGES is compiling the final report, which will be available through BGES, APCWS, and the ABPP by the middle of February 1995.

MISSOURI CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS STUDIED

ABPP Partnership Funding projects have recently been completed at three Missouri battlefields: Byram's Ford (Big Blue), Newtonia, and Fort Davidson (Pilot Knob).

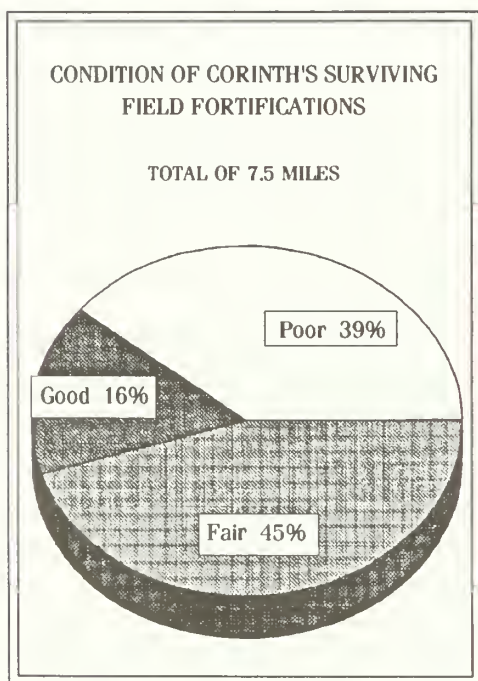
A Byram's Ford battlefield preservation plan has been developed for the city of Kansas City, Missouri, and the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund. The planning process, undertaken by Gray & Pape, Inc., included archival and

cartographic documentation, interviews with local and state leaders, a public questionnaire, a viewshed study, archaeological surface reconnaissance, and preservation goals and strategies. The main champion of preservation at Byram's Ford has been the Monnett Fund, in association with the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City, which culminated twelve years of land acquisition last spring by donating 90 acres of battlefield land to Kansas City. In recognition, the Monnett Fund received an **ABPP Battlefield Preservation Award**. To protect the battlefield's fragile resources, the complete plan is not being released to the public; *for more information, however, contact the Kansas City Historic Preservation Management Division at (816) 274-2555.*

The Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association has just completed a site assessment of the 1862 and 1864 battlefields. This preliminary planning study provides a historical overview of the sites, archival documentation, and an assessment of the battlefields' condition and preservation priorities based on limited archaeological field reconnaissance. The study, conducted by Garrow & Associates, Inc., concludes that the battlefields retain good historical integrity, despite being unprotected, and recommends the development of a full preservation plan. *For more information, contact the Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association at (417) 451-1040.*

Historian Howard Noble has documented the Battle of Pilot Knob for the Fort Davidson Battlefield Protection Committee and the Iron County Historical Society. The study provides archival research and a historical narrative of the battle, which, on September 27, 1864, pitted Confederate Maj. Gen. Sterling Price against Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing and the Federal garrison at Fort Davidson, now a state historic site. The

process, CRGIS determined that the original entrenchments extended 40.9 miles. Of those shown on the military map, fewer than 18% survive today. Only 16% of the surviving resources were rated in good condition. This information will be stored in a database that local planners and preservationists can use to monitor the area's resources.



The Corinth Civil War Mapping and Documentation Project is a public-private partnership, involving CRGIS, the Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission, the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Alcorn County, the City of Corinth, the Tennessee Division of Archeology, Shiloh National Military Park, and the ABPP.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARS TESTIMONY ON REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND WAR OF 1812 BILL

U.S. Rep. Dick Zimmer (R-NJ), sponsor of the **Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study bill** (H.R. 810), told the House Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Lands that his legislation "will shield our Revolutionary War and other historic sites from suburban sprawl," and that these sites "are at great risk and deserve special attention." Testifying on December 7, 1995, before the subcommittee, Zimmer and other proponents of the bill stressed the fragile nature of Revolutionary War and War of 1812 resources, many of which are in urban areas, and the need for quick Congressional action.

Historian and archaeologist James Kochan testified on behalf of the American Revolution Round Table and the Pluckemin Archaeological Project, which represent a national constituency of concerned citizens. Kochan emphasized that sprawl development and looting either threaten or have already destroyed many of the "last vestiges of the lands, structures and features" associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. He noted that historic sites such as the **Princeton Battlefield**, the **Spring Hill Redoubt** associated with the Siege of Savannah, and the **1812 shipwrecks of Lake George and Lake Champlain**, are in serious jeopardy. Kochan also stressed that "timely passage of this bill is critical if we are to use [the study's] information to develop strategies for safeguarding these hallowed grounds before they are lost."

If passed, H.R. 810 would direct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service (NPS), to identify battlefields and other sites

directly linked to the two wars that retain historic value and to recommend ways to preserve them. The NPS would have two years to report its findings to Congress.

Rep. Zimmer introduced the bill in the House last February and Sen. James Jeffords (R-VT) introduced a companion bill (S. 1226) in the Senate last September (reported in *Battlefield Update*, February 1995 and Fall 1995).

ABPP WELCOMES NEW STAFF

The **American Battlefield Protection Program** is pleased to introduce two new staff members, Hampton Tucker and Tanya Gossett.

Mr. Tucker will be coordinating the ABPP's fall 1996 national conference and will be responsible for multimedia projects. He holds a M.A. in Architectural History and has extensive professional experience with the Legacy Resources Management Program and cultural resources data collection and management.

Ms. Gossett is the new editor of *Battlefield Update* and the ABPP publications coordinator. She has degrees in American History and Historic Preservation Planning. For the past two years, she has been an editor with the National Register of Historic Places. Ms. Gossett began working for the National Park Service as a seasonal historian at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park in 1991.

study also includes the text for twelve wayside granite markers, currently being erected throughout the battlefield area. *For more information or to order a copy of the study, contact the Iron County Historical Society at (314) 546-5637 or Fort Davidson State Historic Site at (314) 546-3454.*

For more information about the ABPP's Partnership Funding program, contact us at the address on the back page.

COMMEMORATIVE COIN UPDATE

On December 7, 1995, the Civil War Trust asked the Secretary of the Interior to approve the expenditure of Civil War Commemorative Coin revenues for preservation projects at six battlefields: Cedar Creek, Virginia; Malvern Hill, Virginia; Perryville, Kentucky; Mill Springs, Kentucky; Prairie Grove, Arkansas; and Rich Mountain, West Virginia. The ABPP will review the Civil War Trust's six applications for the Secretary. The Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks will make the final decision to approve or deny the expenditure of the requested funds. All six battlefields are on the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's Priority I list for preservation. The ABPP plans to complete its review of these applications before December 21, 1995.

As of November 24, 1995, total coin revenues for battlefield preservation totaled \$5,728,667. Last summer the Secretary approved the distribution of commemorative coin revenues for three endangered battlefields: Schoolhouse Ridge in Harpers Ferry battlefield, West

Virginia; Grove Farm at the edge of Antietam battlefield, Maryland; and Opequon (Third Winchester) battlefield in Virginia. The approved expenditures for preservation activities at these battlefields totaled \$1,033,457; the Civil War Trust has \$4,695,210 remaining. The total request for the six applications is about \$1 million. The ABPP anticipates receiving additional applications for the Secretary's approval before January 1996 and early in the new year.

GETTYSBURG NMP OFFERS "ADOPT A POSITION" PROGRAM

In December 1995, Gettysburg National Military Park announced a new volunteer program for groups wishing to help care for Civil War monuments, cannon, fences, stone walls, and other features on the battlefield. "The park's new 'Adopt a Position' program is modeled on the popular 'Adopt a Highway' program. Civil War reenactment units, round tables, and other interested organizations can adopt regimental positions on the battlefield and help the park with maintenance and preservation projects," explained Superintendent John A. Latschar. "Every area on the field is up for adoption, including the Eternal Light Peace memorial, and individual fencelines and woodlots."

"We would like to take advantage of the commitment and dedication of both the Civil War community and others to help us tackle historic preservation projects which cannot be funded through our shrinking park budget," added Latschar.

Projects will be coordinated by park maintenance staff. Some tools and equipment may be provided. *Interested organizations should contact Volunteer Coordinator Laurie Coughlan at (717) 334-1124.*

ABPP DEVELOPING DATABASE FOR BATTLEFIELDS

The ABPP is developing a database to track all preservation activity on battlefields, primarily focusing on the fifty Priority I sites identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission. This information will be made available to local and national preservation organizations, and will provide them with a general knowledge about preservation activity at a particular site or within a state. The project is the result of a combined effort of the ABPP and National Park Service's Cultural Resources GIS facility.

The database will include basic information on preservation activity at battlefield sites. It will cover a range of topics, including historical significance of the site, current condition of the battlefield, a history of preservation activity at the site, total acreage covered by the battlefield, total acreage of areas that are protected, and individual contacts who are closely related to ongoing preservation and land acquisition efforts. Maps indicating site locations, study areas, and protected lands will also be included.

Future issues of *Battlefield Update* will feature summaries gleaned from the database about preservation activity at various battlefield sites. Information gathered on the fifty Priority I Civil War sites will also be available on the ABPP World Wide Web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/abpp/priority.html>.

If you have information that should be included in the battlefield database, please contact Chris Shaheen at (202) 343-4259, or send any information to the American Battlefield Protection Program at the address on the back page.

ABPP ANNOUNCES 1996 PARTNERSHIP FUNDING APPLICATIONS

The **American Battlefield Protection Program** is gearing up for its 1996 Partnership Funding Application process. Applications will be mailed in December 1995 and must be completed and postmarked, or hand-delivered, to the National Park Service by February 28, 1996. Funding is limited to projects affecting battlefields on the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's list of Priority I sites (see below).

As always, the **ABPP** is looking for activities that directly result in the long-term preservation of historic battlefield land. We encourage new applicants to participate, and urge current and previous applicants to continue to submit proposals for innovative projects.

Eligible projects include, but are not limited to:

- developing protection strategies, mechanisms, and systems to protect historic battlefield land;
- identifying and evaluating significant historic battlefield lands and resources;

- enhancing technical or management abilities of battlefield protection organizations or local governments;
- providing public education about, or interpretation of, a battlefield;
- building community support and consensus about the protection of a significant historic battlefield; and
- assessing the condition of a battlefield or its related features and undertaking work to stabilize or preserve those features.

Additionally, funds can be used to procure professional services, equipment, and supplies necessary to conduct the proposed project.

The **ABPP** will **not** consider for funding:

- acquisition of properties or land in fee or in interest, or payment of rent on properties or land;
- fund raising;
- lobbying;
- battle reenactments;
- new construction or reconstruction of historic resources;
- permanent staff positions;
- object or material culture curation or

other ongoing activities; or

- capital construction or improvement projects (site excavation, trail or road construction, parking lots, visitor centers, scene restoration, etc.)

N.B. Due to recent developments in the interpretation of laws regarding the National Park Service's use of cooperative agreements, we strongly suggest that projects focus on a specific battlefield or battles or be managed in partnership with a State Historic Preservation Office.

We will announce the dollar amount available for the 1996 partnership-funded projects when Congress approves the **ABPP**'s 1996 appropriations.

Anyone interested in receiving an application should contact Ginger Carter at (202) 343-1210 or write to the **ABPP** at the address on the back page. Please include your name, address, phone number, and indicate whether or not you are currently on our mailing list. Current and past **ABPP** cooperators, the fifty Priority I battlefield sites, and state and local governments will automatically be sent applications.

The Fifty Priority I Civil War Battlefields

Allatoona, GA
Antietam, MD
Bentonville, NC
Boydton Plank Road, VA
Brandy Station, VA
Brices Cross Roads, MS
Bristoe Station, VA
Cedar Creek, VA
Chaffin's Farm/ New
Market Heights, VA
Chancellorsville, VA
Chattanooga, TN
Chickamauga, GA

Chickasaw Bayou, MS
Cold Harbor, VA
Corinth, MS
First Kernstown, VA
Fisher's Hill, VA
Fort Davidson, MO
Fort Donelson, TN
Gaines' Mill, VA
Gettysburg, PA
Glendale, VA
Glorieta Pass, NM
Harpers Ferry, WV
Honey Springs, OK

Kennesaw Mountain, GA
Malvern Hill, VA
Mill Springs, KY
Mine Run, VA
Mobile Bay, AL
Monocacy, MD
Newtonia, MO
North Anna, VA
Perryville, KY
Petersburg, VA
Port Gibson, MS
Port Hudson, LA
Prairie Grove, AR

Raymond, MS
Rich Mountain, WV
Ringgold Gap, GA
Secessionville, SC
Second Manassas, VA
Second Deep Bottom, VA
South Mountain, MD
Spotsylvania Court House, VA
Spring Hill, TN
Vicksburg, MS
White Oak Road, VA
Wilderness, VA

LITERATURE AND INFORMATION

Two reports sponsored by the ABPP have recently been completed.

The first is the *Port Republic Museum Interpretive Plan*, prepared for the Society of Port Republic Preservationists, Inc., Port Republic, Virginia. In 1992, the Society bought the historic Kemper House and began renovating the building for use as a local museum. The museum's interpretive plan focuses on three major interpretive themes: human settlement at the confluence of the South Branch of the Shenandoah River from prehistoric times through the 19th century; Port Republic's role in Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1862; and the town's change of character since a disastrous flood in 1877. The plan also maps out goals for the museum's permanent collection, wayside exhibits, walking tour development, and preservation activities. *For more information, contact: Society of Port Republic Preservationists, Inc., P.O. Box 82, Port Republic, VA 24471; (703) 434-7373; FAX (703) 434-4339.*

The second report is the *Preservation and Interpretation Plan for Sherman's "March to the Sea" Savannah Campaign*, prepared for the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) by White Star Consulting. This plan describes the significant military operations that occurred between Atlanta and Savannah, Georgia, in November and December, 1864; presents a methodology for preserving and interpreting the March to the Sea corridor that includes specific recommendations for development of a single interpretive route; summarizes local land use laws and regulations; and presents, by tax parcel, the historic significance and preservation status of areas recommended for interpretation,

preservation, and/or acquisition. The report includes color maps of troop movements and six helpful indexes. *For more information, contact: APCWS, 305 Charlotte Street, Fredericksburg, VA 22401; (703) 371-1860; FAX (703) 371-3489.*

◆
Corridor Management Plans are free fact sheets distributed by Scenic America. The sheets focus on helping local governments and advocacy groups plan for the management of scenic byways. These approaches to corridor planning can also apply to historic areas. *For more information, contact: Scenic America, 21 Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 833-4300.*

◆
The National Trust for Historic Preservation publishes a series of information booklets (\$3.00-\$6.00) on a variety of historic preservation and planning subjects. Battlefield preservation advocates will find many titles useful, including "Rural Conservation," "Preservation of Historic Burial Grounds," "Risk Management and Liability Insurance for Nonprofit Preservation Organizations," "Strategic Planning for Nonprofit Organizations," and "Using Professional Consultants." *For more information, contact: Information Series, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 673-4286/4189.*

◆
The National Trust for Historic Preservation recently announced the publication of *Place Notes* (\$10.00), a discussion of the pros and cons of fifty local planning techniques. While *Place Notes* does not specifically focus on battlefield preservation, it does illustrate how small towns and rural communities

can retain their unique character—which may include battlefields—and balance new development. *For more information, contact: National Trust for Historic Preservation, Northeast Regional Office, 7 Faneuil Hall Marketplace, Boston, MA 02109, (617) 523-0885.*

◆
A limited number of copies of the *Study on Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley* are still available and can be obtained at no cost by contacting the ABPP at (202) 343-9505, by FAX (202) 343-1836, or by writing to the ABPP at the address on the back page.

◆
Randall Arendt of the Natural Lands Trust has written a paper entitled "Planning Techniques to Protect Battle-Related Resources." In particular, the paper addresses planning issues in rural and suburbanizing communities. Free copies are available from the ABPP.

NOTICES

The Rappahannock Valley Civil War Roundtable will sponsor the 4th Annual Virginia Civil War Preservation Conference in Fredericksburg on March 30-31, 1996. This year's theme is "Preserving Sites in the Rappahannock Valley." The weekend conference includes tours of the Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford, and Brandy Station battlefields and a banquet with guest speaker John Hennessy. Conference profits will go to the APCWS for purchase of Brandy Station battlefield land. Registration: \$75.00 all inclusive. *Please contact: Mac Wyckoff, Program Chairman, RVCWRT, P.O. Box 7632, Fredericksburg, VA, 22404; (540) 786-2470.*

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ABPP PLANS NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The American Battlefield Protection Program will host the **Third National Battlefield Protection Conference** from September 18-21, 1996, in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The conference will bring together landowners, battlefield managers and staff, community planners, non-profit organizations, government officials, battlefield enthusiasts, historians, and conservationists from across the country. The planned format includes two days of sessions, one day of workshops, and one day of battlefield tours led by acclaimed Civil War historian Edwin C. Bearss.

Past conferences have focused on the initial steps of battlefield preservation. The theme of this conference will move beyond "getting started" techniques and focus on the implementation of land use planning and highlight successful partnerships that have preserved threatened Civil War battlefields. The proposed agenda includes sessions on land use planning and legal tools, strengthening and networking friends groups, heritage tourism and economic development, and public education and battlefield interpretation. The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park and the Tennessee Historical Commission will co-sponsor the event with the ABPP. The Civil War Trust, the Civil War Soldiers System, and the NPS Cultural Resources GIS team have offered to host workshops.

The dates of the conference coincide with the anniversary of the **Battle of Chickamauga**, which was fought from September 18-20, 1863. To commemorate the battle, the National Military Park is planning numerous events, including walking tours of the battlefield and living history demonstrations.

Conference attendees will also have the opportunity to attend workshops planned for the conclusion of the **Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment**, an ABPP-funded regional initiative coordinated by the National Military Park to help protect endangered Civil War sites in the area. The assessment team has developed objectives for the protection and management of threatened sites and is working with local and regional planning agencies to encourage landowners to protect significant resources outside the park. These workshops will be geared to local community and business leaders, both in Southeast Tennessee and Northwest Georgia, but will have applications far beyond the Chattanooga area.

The Third National Battlefield Protection Conference will be held at the Radisson Read House Hotel and Suites in historic downtown Chattanooga. Built in the mid-19th century, the hotel served as a field hospital for both the Union and Confederate armies during the Civil War and is now listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The deadline for reservations is August 18,

SECRETARY APPROVES COIN FUNDING FOR PROJECTS

As of March 5, 1996, the Secretary of the Interior had approved eleven requests for Civil War Commemorative Coin revenues from battlefield preservation groups (see the table on page 3). To date, revenues from coin sales total roughly \$6 million. The Civil War Trust, the organization responsible for processing requests for coin monies, received 31 applications outlining 45 projects. The funding requested is \$10,032,455.

The Civil War Trust has reviewed and forwarded fifteen applications to the ABPP for comment. The ABPP reviewed eleven of these and sent them to the Secretary, who granted funding to each. The ABPP is currently reviewing the other four requests. Of the remaining sixteen applications received by the Civil War Trust, the Secretary anticipates another seven to ten applications will emerge from the review process to receive funding.

The sum of the eleven approved expenditures is \$2,637,165, leaving available \$3,362,835 of the original \$6 million. The four applications currently under review by the ABPP and the Secretary request a total of \$861,155. Estimated funds that have not been expended or are not sought in applications under review equal \$2,501,680.

Most recently the Secretary approved funds for land purchases at

1996. A limited number of rooms are available to federal employees at a special government rate.

Please address questions and comments about the conference to Hampton Tucker of the ABPP at the address on the back page; (202) 343-180; hampton_tucker@nps.gov.

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the battlefields of Spring Hill, Tennessee; Corinth, Mississippi; Mill Springs, Kentucky; and Resaca, Georgia. Projects currently being reviewed include property acquisition at Perryville, Kentucky, and Brices Cross Roads, Mississippi.

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1996 ABPP FUNDING APPLICATION PROCESS CLOSES

This year's ABPP funding application processes ended March 15. As of that date, the ABPP had received thirty-three applications for battlefield preservation projects needing monetary assistance. The projects represent preservation efforts at twenty-nine Priority I battlefields, three other Civil War sites, and one Revolutionary War battlefield. Project types include survey (5), education and interpretation (18), planning (6), documentation and research (1), site stabilization (2), and miscellaneous (1). Funding requests for 1996 total \$512,690.

The ABPP will review the applications within six weeks and notify applicants of funding decisions at the end of the review process.

NPS HONORS EDWIN C. BEARSS

At a retirement banquet on February 9, 1996, the National Park Service recognized Edwin Cole Bearss, former Chief Historian of the National Park Service and renowned Civil War historian and battlefield guide, for his lifetime dedication to the Service and the country. Roasting and toasting the former Marine and star of PBS Civil War documentaries were NPS Director Roger Kennedy, Deputy Director John Reynolds, Associate Director Kate Stevenson, National Capital Regional Field Director Robert Stanton, current Chief Historian Dwight Pitcaithley, and numerous other NPS regional representatives, park superintendents, and former co-workers of Bearss. U.S. Marine Corps Chief Historian Ben Frank and Herbert Hart of the Council on America's Military Past also made presentations. Richard Rambur, formerly the Superintendent of Antietam National Battlefield and now

Superintendent of Lowell National Historical Park in Massachusetts, was master of ceremonies.

Jokes abounded about baseball caps, swagger sticks, tuxedos, fishing, and match-making. But after the laughs, each speaker praised Bearss' remarkable contributions to the NPS, the field of history, and public education, and many offered gifts of appreciation and friendship. Bearss graciously accepted the kudos and the gifts, but frequently turned the tables on his colleagues by recounting anecdotes about them in front of the more than 120 guests.

Kate Stevenson officially presented Bearss with the first ever title of National Park Service Historian Emeritus. Director Kennedy, Frances Kennedy, and Jim Kochan announced that the NPS, the Conservation Fund, and the National Park Foundation have established a fellowship in Bearss' name to "support graduate education in American history and American studies." According to the National Park Foundation, "the fellowship will be open to all NPS career employees with at least five years of service, who are engaged in historical research and education."

In his closing remarks, Bearss reiterated the importance of the National Park Service's mission to interpret the rich cultural and natural heritage of the United States. He stressed that the agency must help the American people better understand and appreciate the national treasures held for them in trust. Beyond the resources, however, Bearss emphasized that his most enduring memories are of the dedicated people he has met during his tenure at the NPS.

The National Park Foundation is accepting contributions for the Edwin C. Bearss Fellowship endowment. For more information, please write to Jim Maddy, President, National Park Foundation, 1101 17th Street, NW, Suite 1102, Washington, DC 20036-4704.

APPROVED CIVIL WAR COIN APPLICATIONS AS OF MARCH 5, 1996

KEY

Battlefield: Site name

State: Site location

Applicant: Cooperating association

Priority I: A list of 50 battlefields needing urgent protection according to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission

Acres: Number of acres to be purchased

Amount: Total coin revenues expended

Leverage in Place: Monies contributed to the project from other funding sources

Last \$: Final monies contributed to secure the acquisition

Battlefield	State	Applicant	Priority I	Acres	Amount	Leverage in Place	Last \$
Schoolhouse Ridge	WV	CWT	Yes	56	\$483,172	\$0	Yes
Grove Farm	MD	CWT	Yes	40	\$50,000	N/A	Yes
3rd Winchester	VA	APCWS	No	222	\$500,000	\$20,000	No
Malvern Hill	VA	APCWS	Yes	519	\$419,000	\$1,137,460	Yes
Cedar Creek	VA	Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation	Yes	158	\$72,993	\$377,007	Yes
Rich Mountain	WV	Rich Mountain Battlefield Association	Yes	71	\$11,100	\$311,000	Yes
Prairie Grove	AR	Arkansas Department of Parks & Tourism	Yes	95	\$126,400	\$108,600	Yes
Spring Hill	TN	APCWS	Yes	110	\$200,000	\$150,000	No*
Corinth	MS	Friends of the Siege & Battle of Corinth	Yes	160	\$119,500	\$380,000	Yes
Mill Springs	KY	Mill Springs Battlefield Association	Yes	160	\$155,000	\$310,000	Yes
Resaca	GA	Georgia Civil War Commission	No	1,200	\$500,000	\$1,700,000	Yes
Total				2,791	\$2,637,165	\$4,494,067	

NOTES

CWT = Civil War Trust

APCWS = Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites

*As of March 5, 1996, \$50,000 was approved for the down payment and \$150,000 approved for the last payment. A letter of credit is being negotiated so that the full \$200,000 may be used for the down payment.

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PROFILE

PORT GIBSON, MISSISSIPPI

In March 1863, Union Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant began to move his army south against Vicksburg, Mississippi, the most strategically significant Confederate city on the Mississippi River. He marched his men through the Louisiana parishes opposite and south of the city and ferried across the river to Bruinsburg, Mississippi, 14 miles west of Port Gibson. On May 1, Confederate troops under Brig. Gen. John S. Bowen met the advancing Union army near Port Gibson, but the Federals outflanked and overwhelmed Bowen's forces. The Union victory enabled Grant to establish a foothold in Mississippi. The Vicksburg campaign and siege that followed, ending with the surrender of the city and its defending army on July 4, were critical steps in ending the war and ensured Grant's reputation as one of the great generals in U.S. military history.

Today 11.3 acres and a historic road that crosses this battlefield are protected; the remainder of the site is predominantly forested or in agricultural use and appears much as it did at the time of the Civil War. New development on the battlefield is concentrated along State Route 61 within the town of Port Gibson. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) has designated historic resources associated with the battle as state landmarks, including the Shaifer House, the overlook at Bayou Pierre, the historic Bruinsburg Road, and the site of Magnolia Church. All other battlefield land is held in private ownership.

Preservation activity began at this site in 1972 when the State of Mississippi nominated 2,080 acres of the battlefield to the National Register of Historic Places. Since 1983 the Grand Gulf Military Monument Commission, an independent state agency, has maintained several of the battlefield's historic resources, including lands surrounding the Shaifer House that have recently been nominated as a National Historic Landmark. Representatives from Port Gibson participated in the ABPP-sponsored Vicksburg Campaign Preservation Conference in 1995. The purpose of the conference was to evaluate the condition of sites associated with the 1863 campaign and to develop an action plan for their preservation. The ABPP has also provided the MDAH with funds to implement several preservation initiatives at the site: a preservation plan for the battlefield and its resources, an engineering study of historic roads that will identify erosion problems [Editor's note: this project has been completed, see page 5, Literature and Information], and the training of local road crews to properly maintain fragile Civil War resources. The National Park Service is also providing funds for The Countryside Institute to hold a workshop that will provide recommendations concerning battlefield preservation, community development, and growth management for the town of Port Gibson.

To learn more about this site contact Michael Beard, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571, (601) 359-6940 or Tom Presson, Grand Gulf Military Monument Commission, Route 2, Box 389, Port Gibson, MS 39150, (601) 437-5911.



This is the first in a series of battlefield profiles to appear in *Battlefield Update*.

GETTYSBURG PARTNERS NOMINATED FOR AWARDS

The Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg has been nominated for two 1996 National Park Partnership Leadership Awards. The National Park Foundation established the award program in 1992 to recognize outstanding partnership contributions of external organizations that advance the mission of the National Park Service. Established in 1989, the Friends help preserve the historic landscapes of Gettysburg National Military Park and Eisenhower National Historic Site.

NPS Northeast Field Director Marie Rust nominated the Friends for a Resource Stewardship and Preservation award and an Education and Interpretation award. The former nomination recognizes the Friends' role in removing modern utility lines from the Gettysburg battlefield in the area of Pickett's Charge and placing the lines underground. To date, more than one mile of lines has been buried. The Friends raised \$272,000 to help pay for the project and assisted in negotiations with the utility companies.

The Education and Interpretation nomination highlights fund raising efforts that have enhanced park visitors' experiences. The Friends raised \$75,000 to help produce new visitor orientation programs at Gettysburg NMP and Eisenhower NHS, reproduce historic photos for research purposes, repair and replace historic tablets, plaques, and monuments on the battlefield, and restore the Copse of Trees (a stand of trees thought to be the objective of Pickett's Charge) at The Angle.

Eight other park partners from the northeast were also nominated. Winners will be announced during National Park Week, April 22-28, 1996.

LITERATURE AND INFORMATION

The Natural Resources and Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, the ABPP, and other partners, recently completed an erosion control study of Old Shaifer Road, a historic dirt road associated with the **Battle of Port Gibson**. The agency's report, "A Plan for the Preservation of Old Shaifer Road," deals exclusively with engineering issues. The report identifies eroding ditch banks along the road, sets priorities for their repair, and illustrates stabilization methods. It addresses problems such as culvert extensions and eroding drain outlets, and discusses when natural stabilizers--plantings of grasses, trees, shrubs, vines, and legumes--or engineered solutions--dams, culverts, and emergency spillways--should be used to control damaged areas. This study is one component of a master preservation plan for the Port Gibson battlefield (see page 4, **Battlefield Preservation Profile**). *For copies, contact Michael Beard at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205-0571, (601) 359-6940.*

A limited number of the *Study on Civil War Sites in the Shenandoah Valley* are still available free of charge. *To obtain a copy, contact the ABPP at (202) 343-4259, by FAX (202) 343-7836, or by writing to the address on the back page.*

NOTICES

Scenic Byways '96: Scenic Byways for the 21st Century will be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Tysons Corner, Virginia, April 21-24. This national conference will bring together representatives from federal, state, and local government agencies and the private sector with interests in tourism, historic and scenic preservation, recreation, and economic development. *For conference registration information, contact the American Recreation Coalition at (202) 662-7420.*

The Institute for Historical Research of the Universidad Autonoma de Tamaulipas is organizing an academic symposium to mark the 150th anniversary of the beginning of the **Mexican-American War** in 1846. The symposium is based upon ideas generated at a recent seminar coordinated by Dr. Josefina Vazquez of El Colegio de Mexico, one of the objectives being to encourage discussion of the impact of the war on the different parts of the Mexican nation and the United States. The organizers encourage American scholars to attend and to present their research and perspectives.

The symposium will be held in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, May 8-10, 1996. Co-sponsors include the Comité Mexicano de Ciencias Historicas, El Colegio de Mexico, and the U.S. National Park Service.

For further information, please contact Octavio Herrera, Instituto de Investigaciones Historicas-UAT, Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico; 011-52-131-2-61-25; FAX 011-52-131-2-36-78; or Tom Carroll, Palo Alto National Historic Site, 1623 Central Boulevard, Brownsville, TX 78522; (210) 541-2785; FAX (210) 541-6356.

The Mill Springs Battlefield Association (MSBA) announces the replanting of the Zollie Tree this Memorial Day, May 27, 1996. Named for Confederate Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer who died beneath the tree during the **Battle of Mill Springs**, Kentucky, the Zollie Tree was a beloved local landmark felled by a thunderstorm last Autumn. Since 1900, a local family has carried on the Memorial Day tradition of decorating the tree with a wreath. This year, the MSBA will sponsor the replanting of one of sixteen seedlings harvested before the tree's demise.

The event will also celebrate the acquisition of an additional 30 acres of core battlefield land, purchased primarily with ISTEAF funds. MSBA is also receiving \$155,000 in Commemorative Coin revenues toward the acquisition, part of which is match for the ISTEAF funds. This latest acquisition will bring the total protected battlefield land to 67 acres.

For event details, contact Ron Nicholas, MSBA Administrator, P.O. Box 814, Somerset, KY 42502, (606) 636-6905.

The Civil War Roundtable of the District of Columbia announces its 1996 Spring tour of the **Antietam** battlefield, led by Edwin C. Bearss, June 1, 1996, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. The bus departs Columbia Island Marina, Virginia, promptly at 7:30 a.m. Fee: \$27, does not include lunch. *For more information contact Col. Ben Kirkconnell at (202) 546-3893.*

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BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

newsletter of the

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

U.S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service

Heritage Preservation Services



ABPP AWARDS PARTNERSHIP FUNDING

The American Battlefield Protection Program is pleased to announce its 1996 Partnership Funding award-winners. Eighty applicants requested a total of approximately \$2 million, more than double the amount available in partnership funds. A National Park Service committee reviewed the applications and awarded nearly \$700,000 in partnership funding for thirty-two projects (see below). While most projects concern Priority I Civil War battlefields (the fifty battlefields most needing preservation according to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission), several of this year's winners focus on Revolutionary War, Indian War, and Civil War (other than Priority I) sites.

KENTUCKY

Mill Springs Battlefield Interpretation / Mill Springs Battlefield Association

MARYLAND

Tour Brochure and Information Repository for South Mountain Battlefield / Central Maryland Heritage League, Inc.

MISSISSIPPI

Brices Cross Roads Battlefield Conceptual Interpretive Site Plan and Signage / Brices Crossroads National Battlefield Commission

Preservation Action Plan for Raymond Battlefield / Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Siege and Battle of Corinth Battlefield Stabilization Assessment / City of Corinth

MISSOURI

Newtonia Battlefield Archaeological Survey / Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association

MONTANA

Archaeological Collections Assessment of Bear Paw Battlefield / Nez Perce National Historic Battlefield

NEW MEXICO

Mapping of the Glorieta Battle and Santa Fe Trail / Pecos National Historic Park

NORTH CAROLINA

Bentonville Battlefield Comprehensive Historical Resources Preservation Plan / Bentonville Battleground Historical Association

PENNSYLVANIA

Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark Protection Implementation Project / Delaware County Planning Department

Gettysburg Exhibit Design and Economic Impact Study / Main Street Gettysburg

BATTLEFIELDS AND THE WORLD WIDE WEB

The World Wide Web is perhaps the most profound technological tool for disseminating information since Gutenberg's movable type. Battlefield enthusiasts, historians, and preservationists have jumped at the opportunity to post information on the Web, a network of computer servers that allows users to quickly access Internet information. Web "browsers" such as Netscape and Mosaic display that information in an aesthetically pleasing way. The Web has been available for public consumption for only a few years, but already hundreds of cybersites pertaining to American wars (especially the Civil War), military history, battlefields and related sites, and research sources exist.

To help both novice and veteran Web surfers, the ABPP has compiled an annotated list of Web sites that provide important information about the above subjects. The annotations are based on the editor's opinion of each site's content, organization, ease of use, and design.

This list should not be construed as the ABPP's or the National Park Service's endorsement of any public institution, private company, or individual, nor does the ABPP vouch for the accuracy of information in any site listed below.

The following Web sites were culled from Universal Resource Locators (URLs), or Web "addresses," compiled by Brian Keith McCutchen at Shiloh National Battlefield. The ABPP reviewed

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Civil War Heritage Trail Interpretation / Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

GEORGIA

Allatoona Battlefield Comprehensive Preservation Plan / Etowah Valley Historical Society, Inc.

McLemore Cove Battlefield Site Assessment report / McLemore Cove Preservation Society

Savannah Battlefield Interpretive Strategy Report / Georgia Civil War Commission

Kinggold Gap Battlefield Survey / Catoosa County Historical Society, Inc.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

See AWARDS, page 2

See WEB, page 4

JUL 22 1996

NEW COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROJECTS APPROVED

As of June 6, 1996, the Secretary of the Interior had approved seventeen requests for revenue from the sale of Civil War Commemorative Coins for the acquisition of historic battlefield lands. To date, coin sales have generated roughly \$6 million. The Civil War Trust, the organization responsible for processing requests for monies, received forty-five project proposals requesting \$10,032,455.

The Civil War Trust has reviewed and forwarded eighteen applications to the ABPP for comment. The ABPP recommended seventeen to the Secretary, who approved funding for

each; one other is currently being reviewed. Most recently, the Secretary approved the use of coin revenues for land purchases at the battlefields of **Perryville, Kentucky; Brices Cross Roads, Mississippi; Glorieta Pass, New Mexico; and South Mountain, Maryland.** (For a list of previously funded projects, see *Battlefield Update*, Spring 1996.)

The sum of the seventeen approved expenditures is slightly more than \$3,500,000, leaving available nearly \$2,500,000 in coin revenues. Of the remaining twenty-seven applications received by the Civil War Trust, the Secretary anticipates approving five to seven requests.

MUSEUM AND TRAIL TELL STORY OF PORT REPUBLIC

Shenandoah Valley Civil War buffs can now visit two new interpretive sites associated with the **Battle of Port Republic**: the Frank Kemper House Museum and an interpretive trail at the Coaling, the battle's most hotly contested hill. The conflict at Port Republic marked the end of Stonewall Jackson's 1862 Valley Campaign.

The Frank Kemper House Museum's exhibits focus on the death of Confederate cavalry commander Turner Ashby, the battle, and the history of the town of Port Republic, Virginia. The Society of Port Republic Preservationists, Inc., operates the museum, which is open weekends.

The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) dedicated an interpretive trail during the recent anniversary of the battle on June 8 and 9. Visitors to the steep but short trail leading up the Coaling will find an informational brochure and three interpretive signs.

The ABPP provided funding for the museum's interpretive plan and APCWS's trail signs.

AWARDS, from page 1

TENNESSEE

Spring Hill Battlefield Interpretive Plan / Maury County Convention and Visitors Bureau

Stones River Transportation Mitigation Alternative Study / Rutherford County

VIRGINIA

Battlefield Preservation and Implementation Plan for Hanover County / Hanover County Board of Supervisors

Community Outreach at Petersburg National Battlefield / Partners in Parks

A Civil War Guide to the City of Petersburg / City of Petersburg

North Anna Battlefield Interpretation / Blue and Gray Education Society

Resources Inventory of the Rappahannock River Valley / City of Fredericksburg

Shenandoah Valley Battlefield Heritage Organization / Lord Fairfax Planning District Commission

The Wilderness: Building Community Support and Consensus / Civil War Trust

Spotsylvania Court House Architectural Guidelines / Spotsylvania County

WEST VIRGINIA

Rich Mountain Battlefield Education for Preservation Project / Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation, Inc.

OTHERS

Continuing Development of the Civil War Discovery System / Civil War Trust

Driving-tour Brochures for Second Manassas Campaign, Peninsula Campaign, and Gettysburg Campaign / Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites

Interpretation and Planning for Hatcher's Run, Harris Farm, and Spring Hill (APCWS Parcel) Battlefields / Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites

McDowell Battlefield/Staunton-to-Parkersburg Pike Project / Valley Conservation Council

PARTNERS Student/Teacher Video on Preservation / Shepherd College Foundation

BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

Published by the National Park Service

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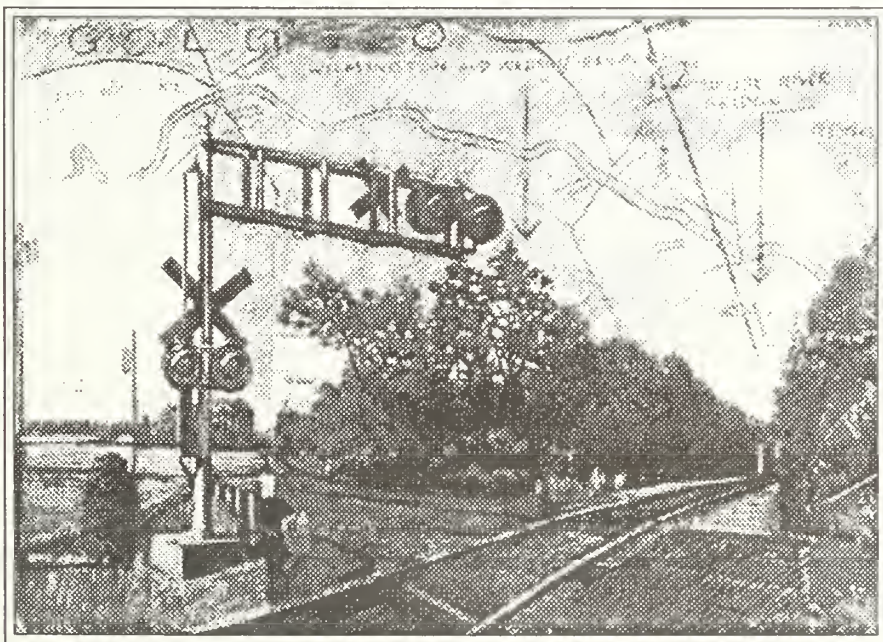
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THE ART OF BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION

Many Civil War enthusiasts are familiar with artists who depict historical scenes of epic battles, famous commanders, and camp life in a romantic light. James Lancel McElhinney takes a different approach to his work, capturing contemporary landscapes of historic battlefields and sites that reflect the worsening condition of today's Civil War legacy. McElhinney's artwork comes complete with strip malls, multi-lane highways, jumbo jets, telephone wires, and parking lots. His is a realistic view of the American landscape that juxtaposes history and the late-twentieth century.

In the April 1996 issue of *American Arts Quarterly*, interviewer and noted author James Howard Kunstler asked McElhinney to explain his artistic interest in modern views of historic battlegrounds. "If I was going to represent the American landscape it occurred to me to begin with what it represents. Civil War battlefields in their present condition provide both subject and metaphor. A lot is revealed



"Battlefield of Goldsboro Bridge—Foster's Raid" / mixed media, 70 X 100 inches, 1996

about how Americans celebrate landscape by observing how we preserve, alter or destroy hallowed ground." From a preservation perspective, McElhinney's work is both a tribute to the living landscape and a lesson in cultural values.

McElhinney prefers, whenever possible, to paint his subjects on location in one sitting. He also researches battle histories and studies historic military maps "to gain first-hand experience of how terrain and movement might have been experienced by Civil War soldiers." McElhinney's subjects include a portion of the battlefield at Malvern Hill, Virginia; Fort Mifflin in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the site of action at Kinston Bridge, North Carolina; and the well-known strip development surrounding the memorial to Colonel George Gowen and the 48th Pennsylvania Infantry in Petersburg, Virginia.

James Lancel McElhinney is currently the Visiting Artist in Painting at East Carolina University in North Carolina. For more information about upcoming exhibitions, write to the artist at East Carolina University, School of Art, 1308 Jenkins, Greenville, NC 27858.

The Third National Conference on Battlefield Preservation

Strategies for Preservation and Partnerships

September 18-21, 1996

The Radisson Read House Hotel
Chattanooga, Tennessee

- ◆ 6 educational sessions about battlefield preservation issues
 - ◆ 5 workshops
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DON'T MISS IT!

For registration information, contact
Hampton Tucker at (202) 343-3580
or hampton_tucker@nps.gov
and watch for conference updates
on the World Wide Web at
www.cr.nps.gov/abpp/abpp.html.



Sponsored by the National Park Service

Conference partners include the American Battlefield Protection Program, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, the Georgia Civil War Commission, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Tennessee Historical Commission.

each site with the Netscape 2.0 browser in June 1996.

Each entry includes the name of the Web site, the organization (if any) that maintains the site, the URL, and a summary of the site's contents.

Battlefield Sites and Preservation

American Battlefield Protection Program (NPS)

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/abpp/abpp.html>

The online home of the Federal government's leading battlefield preservation program. Includes the *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report* and 384 battle summaries.

Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites

<http://fly.hiwaay.net/~dsmart/apcws.html>

News and membership information from the well-known battlefield preservation organization.

National Parks and Conservation Association

<http://npca.org/>

Information about the non-profit organization dedicated to protecting and enhancing our National Parks.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

<http://home.worldweb.net/trust/>

Extensive online services from the nation's leading non-profit historic preservation organization.

National Register of Historic Places (NPS)

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrhome.html>

Learn how to nominate a historic property to the National Register, what benefits come with registration, and what properties are already listed in the National Register.

New Jersey: Crossroads of the Revolution

<http://csbh.gbn.net/~dpost/njrw.html>

A history of New Jersey's role in the American Revolution, a list of related historic sites in the state, and more.

State Historic Preservation Offices (NPS)

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/pad/shpolist.html>

Listings for state, District of Columbia, and territorial historic preservation offices.

U.S. National Park Service Civil War Parks (NPS)

<http://www.nps.gov/Architext/AT-NPSquery.html>

Search here for all NPS sites that pertain to the Civil War.

General Information

1755: The French and Indian War Homepage (Syracuse University)

<http://web.syr.edu/~laroux/>

The most substantial Web page of French and Indian War information available as of June 1996.

American Civil War

<http://pages.prodigy.com/NJ/schwalbe/schwalbe.html>

This site links to national groups such as the United Daughters of the Confederacy and includes a limited battlefield "travelogue" organized by state.

American Civil War Homepage (University of Tennessee, Knoxville)

<http://funnelweb.utcc.utk.edu/~hoemann/cwarhp.html>

A well-organized, easy-to-use general index of Civil War Sites on the Web.

The American Civil War, 1861-1865

<http://www.access.digex.net/~bdboyle/cw.html>

A general-interest index of Civil War Web sites. Includes National Park battlefield maps, reenactment/living history information, and regimental histories.

American Civil War Links

<http://www.autonomy.com/civilwar.htm>

An alphabetical listing of Civil War Web sites.

American Revolutionary War Web Site

<http://www.ccs.neu.edu/home/bcortez/revwar/RevWeb.html>

An extensive listing of Revolutionary War reenacting units as well as a general index of links.

Civil War Resources (Dakota State University)

<http://www.dsu.edu/~jankej/civilwar.html>

An outstanding guide to Civil War Web resources. Includes links to general histories, primary sources, battlefield sites, and publications.

Civil War Resources on the Internet: Abolitionism to Reconstruction (Rutgers University)

<http://www.rutgers.edu/rulib/artshum/civwar-2.html>

A clearinghouse of Web information that pertains to the Civil War, its causes, and its repercussions.

Confederate American Page (RONA Corp.)

<http://members.gnn.com/rona/home.htm>

Information about things Confederate, including the Confederate army and navy, uniforms, and trivia.

The Florida Star
<http://www.gulf.net/~vbraun/FlaStar>
A bulletin board of Civil War newsgroups and Web resources.

Index of Usenet Civil War Discussion Groups (Imperial College, London, U.K.)
<http://sunsite.doc.ic.ac.uk/usenet/news-faqs/alt.war.civil.usa>
Site includes annotated book lists and in-depth answers to many frequently asked questions about the Civil War.

Jughead Gopher Search Index: Civil War
[gopher://logic.uc.wlu.edu:3002/7?civil war](http://logic.uc.wlu.edu:3002/7?civil%20war)
Lists Civil War gopher sites at universities across the country.

Michael D. Meals' Revolutionary War Links
<http://q.continuum.net/~histnact/revwar/revwar.html>
An excellent, well-organized, and well-maintained Revolutionary War Web site. It emphasizes reenacting, but also includes newsgroups, historic documents, and a long list of historic sites associated with the American Revolution.

National Civil War Association
<http://ncwa.org/>
Provides information about living history/reenacting units.

U.S. Civil War Center (Louisiana State University)
<http://www.cwc.lsu.edu/>
The Center promotes interdisciplinary study of the Civil War. Its well-maintained Web page describes the Center's projects provides and a general index to historic sites.

Research Sources

American Civil War Resources (Virginia Tech)
<http://scholar2.lib.vt.edu/spec/civwar/cwhp.htm>
Describes and excerpts manuscripts from Virginia Tech's archival collection.

Civil War Diaries (Augustana College)
<http://www.augustana.edu/library/civil.html>
Currently posted is the diary of an Illinois soldier and a companion lesson plan for teachers.

Civil War Diary of James Laughlin Orr (University of Texas)
<http://uts.cc.utexas.edu/~churchh/civwdiar.html>
Short passages from a Union officer's diary concerning Sherman's March to the Sea.

Civil War Resources (Virginia Military Institute)
<http://www.vmi.edu/~archtml/cwsourcc.html>

Full text examples of Civil War era holdings found in the VMI Archives.

Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System (NPS)
<http://www.cr.nps.gov/itd/welcome.html>
Describes the database of basic pension information for all Civil War soldiers and sailors and how the data will be used (e.g., the African-American Civil War Memorial project).

Confederate Pension Records (Texas State Electronic Library)
<http://link.tsl.state.tx.us/c/compt/pension.html>
Search more than 54,000 pension records in the Texas State Archives. Results provide name, pension number, and county.

Correspondence of Governor Morton (Indiana State Archives)
<http://www.state.in.us/acin/icpr/archives/morton.html>
An index of more than 12,000 telegraph messages of Indiana's governor and his staff during the Civil War.

Letters from an Iowa Soldier in the Civil War (University of California, Santa Cruz)
<http://www.ucsc.edu/civil-war-letters/home.html>
Partial posting of letters from Private Newton Robert Scott of the 36th Infantry, Iowa Volunteers (1862-1865).

Selected Civil War Photographs (Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress)
<http://rs6.loc.gov/cwphome.html>
A remarkable visual resource containing 1,118 historic photographs.

Special Collections (Library of Congress)
<http://lcweb.loc.gov/spcoll/spclhome.html>
Descriptions of the Library of Congress' historic photo collection, law collection, and Jedediah Hotchkiss Collection.

Miscellaneous

Battle of Shiloh/Pittsburg Landing
<http://www.itek.net/~gpg>
Posts primary sources, especially firsthand written accounts and historic photographs, regarding the two battles.

Buffalo Soldiers on the Western Frontier (The International Museum of the Horse)
<http://www.horseworld.com/imh/buf/bufl.html>
An online "exhibit" about the famous African American soldiers.

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PROFILE

MOBILE BAY: FORT MORGAN AND FORT GAINES, ALABAMA

In August 1864, Federal naval and ground forces advanced toward Mobile, Alabama, with the intent of closing the city's strategic port on Mobile Bay. On the morning of August 5, 1864, Union commander Admiral David G. Farragut ordered four ironclads and fourteen wooden ships to run between the cross fire of Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, which guarded the entrance into Mobile Bay. The lead ship, the *U.S.S. Tecumseh*, struck a torpedo and sank; the other ships suffered little damage. The Federal ships then engaged the ironclad *C.S.S. Tennessee* and three gunboats inside the harbor, sinking one and compelling the others to either surrender or flee. By securing the harbor, Farragut effectively closed the port. Federal forces did not breach the city's own defenses, however, until the besieged Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely surrendered in April 1865.

Preservation activity began when Alabama designated Fort Morgan a state historic site in 1946. In 1955 the state opened Fort Gaines to the public as a historic site after using it as a camp for the State Guard. In the 1960s, the state passed the Underwater Marine Resources Act, which helped protect the shipwrecks in the bay associated with the battle. That legislation is currently being revised. State officials successfully sought both the designation of Fort Morgan as a National Historic Landmark in 1960 and the listing of Fort Gaines in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976.

More recently, the Alabama Historical Commission (AHC) developed a management plan for Civil War resources in and around Mobile Bay with funds provided by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). The ABPP also supported a maritime archaeological survey of the *Tecumseh* and other shipwrecks, archival and ground-penetrating radar research of buried remains at Fort Morgan, and a maritime preservation conference. In 1994, authorities in Baldwin County passed zoning legislation that prohibits development exceeding two stories near Fort Morgan to maintain the historic viewshed. Both forts have also recently undergone stabilization; the AHC began a long range program of repointing and stabilizing masonry at Fort Morgan, and the Army Corps of Engineers stabilized the shoreline around Fort Gaines to protect it from further erosion. In 1995, combined federal ISTEA and state funds made possible the acquisition of thirty-two additional acres at Fort Morgan.

Today, a 477-acre state park surrounds Fort Morgan, and a 188.5-acre state park/Audobon bird sanctuary buffers Fort Gaines. The sites, opposite one another at the mouth of the bay, are both threatened by the development of vacation homes. In Mobile Bay itself, tides, dredging, and looting continue to endanger important underwater archaeological resources.

To learn more about this site contact Mike Henderson, Executive Director, Dauphin Island Park and Beach Board, P.O. Box 97, Dauphin Island, AL 36528, (334) 861-3607 or Blanton Blankenship, Manager, Fort Morgan Historic Site, 51 Highway 180, West, Gulf Shores, AL 36542, (334) 540-7125.



This is the second in a series of Civil War battlefield profiles to appear in
Battlefield Update.

CIVIL WAR'S U.S. COLORED TROOPS TO BE MEMORIALIZED

Volunteers in thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia have completed a database index of approximately 236,000 names of U.S. Colored Troops who served in the Civil War. The names will be incorporated into the African American Civil War Memorial (AACWM), which will be dedicated in September by President Clinton during a five day celebration in Washington, D.C. The names will be engraved on plaques as an integral part of the memorial. The memorial is composed of a semi-circular wall of plaques surrounding bronze statues of two African American Civil War soldiers and one sailor set in a landscaped area that includes interpretive signs. The AACWM will be the first ever national monument to that war's black servicemen.

The volunteer effort, coordinated by the Federation of Genealogical Societies, is part of the Civil War Soldiers and Sailors (CWSS) System Names Index project, a cooperative effort by the National Park Service, the National Archives, the Genealogical Society of Utah, and other organizations. When completed, the CWSS System will contain basic information on all known soldiers and sailors in Union and Confederate armies and navies. Each entry in the Names Index will include the soldier's name, allegiance, regiment, rank mustered in and out, and the microfilm reference number at the National Archives. The National Park Service estimates that nearly 3.5 million men were in military service during the Civil War.

For information about the AACWM's dedication, contact Lyndia Grant, Project Director, (202) 939-8719. Direct questions about the CWSS System to John Peterson, NPS Project Manager, at (202) 343-4415 or John_Peterson@nps.gov.

Civil War Studies Homepage (Smithsonian Institute)
<http://www.si.edu/youandsi/tsa/cw/cw.htm>
 Describes courses, seminars, lectures, tours, and other educational opportunities offered through the Smithsonian Institute.

Camp Chase Gazette
<http://www.cybergate.net/%7Ecivilwar/>
 An online version of "the largest and oldest publication devoted to the coverage of Civil War reenacting."

CSA Currency Page
<http://www.tiac.net/users/vep/csa>
 General information about authentic Confederate currency.

General George A. Custer Home Page
<http://pages.prodigy.com/custer/index1.htm>
 Focuses on Custer's role at the Battle of Little Big Horn.

Gettysburg Discussion Group
<http://www.arthes.com:1030/gettys.html>
 Scholarly, well-organized, and well-maintained discussion group.

Lee's Retreat Homepage (Virginia Tech)
<http://www.chr.vt.edu/CivilWar/Retreat/Retreat.html>
 Traces the Army of Northern Virginia's 1865 retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox Courthouse and provides information about an innovative, self-guided driving tour of the historic route.

Tecumseh History Page (Tippecanoe Systems, Inc.)
http://www.tippecanoe.com/tec_hist.htm
 Discusses the Shawnee Chief and the Battle of Tippecanoe.

U.S. Grant Network
<http://www.css.edu/mkelsey/gppg.html>
 Links to articles, images, and historic sites associated with the man, the general, and the President.

Valley of the Shadow (University of Virginia)
<http://jefferson.village.virginia.edu/vshadow2/index.html>
 This fascinating historical project brings the story of the Civil War alive through primary sources from two communities: Staunton, Virginia, and Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Wisconsin Veterans Museum (State of Wisconsin)
<http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/dva/museum/wvmmain.html>
 Lists information available about Wisconsin's Civil War veterans.

In February, The Jaeger Company published its report on the **Atlanta Campaign Policy Conference**, which was held in September 1995. *For copies, contact Jaeger at (770) 534-0507.*

Also, **The Price's 1864 Missouri Raid Preservation Conference Report**, summarizing issues from the late November/early December 1995 conference, is now available from The Blue and Gray Education Society. *Contact Len Riedel at (804) 797-4535 for more information.*



American military history lesson plans are available from **Teaching With Historic Places**, an award-winning program of the National Register of Historic Places. The lesson plans use primary sources, maps and charts, photos, and an array of historical documents to bring history alive for students in grades 5-12.

Current military history lesson plans include:
Attu: North American Battleground of World War II
Andersonville: Prisoner of War Camp
First Battle of Manassas: An End to Innocence
Remembering Pearl Harbor: The U.S.S. Arizona Memorial
Guilford Courthouse: A Pivotal Battle in the War for Independence
Fort Hancock: A Bastion of America's Eastern Seaboard
Fort Pickens and the Outbreak of the Civil War
The Battle of Stones River: The Soldiers' Story
The Battle of Bunker Hill: Now We Are at War
Choices and Commitments: The Soldiers at Gettysburg
Chatham Plantation: Witness to the Civil War
The Battle of Horseshoe Bend: Collisions of Cultures.

For ordering information, contact Jackdaw Publications, P.O. Box 503, Amawalk, NY 10501, (800) 789-0022 or visit the Teaching With Historic Places Web site at www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp/home.html.

NOTICES

Join **Fort Ticonderoga** for the **19th Annual Memorial Military Tattoo** on July 6th and 7th, 1996 at 7:30 pm. The event commemorates the battle of July 8, 1758, which involved heavy losses of Scottish troops in a British attack on the then French-held fort. Performing are the 78th Fraser Highlanders Pipe Band, the Akwasasne Mohawk Nation Singers and Dancers, and the Fort Ticonderoga Corps of Fife and Drums.

Tickets are \$20.00 (adults)/\$12.00 (children on July 7th) and may be reserved by calling (518) 585-2821.

National Park Service
Heritage Preservation Services
American Battlefield Protection Program
P.O. Box 37127, Suite 250
Washington, DC 20013-7127

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BATTLEFIELD UPDATE



newsletter of the
AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

U.S. Department of the Interior ♦ National Park Service ♦ Heritage Preservation Services

1997 PARTNERSHIP FUNDING PROCESS GEARS UP

The American Battlefield Protection Program is pleased to announce that its 1997 Partnership Funding Applications will be available in late October 1996. The ABPP is involved in more than 90 active projects with its cooperative organizations, and has assisted in the success of more than 50 others. Our former and current partners include units of local and state governments, state historic preservation offices, non-profit organizations, colleges, universities, and battlefield friends groups.

Partnership funding is available primarily for projects affecting Civil War battlefields on the ABPP's Priority I list (see page 3). However, innovative projects that help protect non-Priority I Civil War sites and non-Civil War sites may also be eligible. In the past, funding for individual projects has typically ranged between \$10,000 and \$30,000.

The ABPP plans to fund projects that will result in the long-term preservation of historic battlefield land. **Eligible** types of projects include, but are not limited to:

- ♦ Developing protection strategies, mechanisms, and systems to protect historic battlefield land
- ♦ Identifying battlefields and evaluating their condition and historical significance
- ♦ Enhancing the technical or management abilities of battlefield protection organizations or local governments
- ♦ Providing public education about, or interpretation of, a battlefield
- ♦ Building community support and consensus about the protection of a significant battlefield
- ♦ Assessing the condition of a battlefield or its related features and undertaking work to stabilize or preserve those features
- ♦ Temporary, project-defined staff positions.

Procuring professional services, equipment and/or supplies necessary to conduct the project is also allowed.

Non-eligible types of projects include:

- ♦ Acquisition of properties or land in fee or interest
- ♦ Payment of rent on properties or land
- ♦ Fund raising
- ♦ Lobbying
- ♦ Battle reenactments
- ♦ New construction or reconstruction of historical resources
- ♦ Permanent staff positions
- ♦ Object or material culture curation or other ongoing activities
- ♦ Capital construction or improvement projects (site excavation, trail or road

PARTNERS RECOGNIZED AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The American Battlefield Protection Program proudly presented four new Battlefield Preservation Awards at the recent Third National Conference on Battlefield Preservation in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The National Park Service award recognizes outstanding efforts by public and private organizations to preserve the nation's historic battlefields.

The Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission, Mississippi. The Commission has garnered local, state, and national support for Corinth's Civil War resources, exhibiting considerable political savvy and attracting diverse state and Federal funding. The Commission has received grants from the Mississippi Department of Transportation (ISTEA), the Appalachian Regional Commission, The Civil War Trust, the State of Mississippi, and the APBB to support historical research and documentation, community outreach and planning, archaeological survey, land acquisition, and the development of a 26-mile recreational trail with interpretive markers. Rosemary Williams, Chairperson of the Commission, accepted the award.

Fort Davidson State Historic Site, Missouri. Fort Davidson, working with the Iron County Historical Society, has used ABPP funds to conduct research on the Battle of Pilot Knob, erect a series of historical markers, and begin developing a battlefield preservation plan. These activities are spurring both community and national efforts to acquire battlefield land

NEW GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR PETERSBURG NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

Petersburg National Battlefield is beginning work on a new General Management Plan, Superintendent Michael O. Hill announced in May. The plan will replace a 1965 Master Plan and guide the management and operation of the park for the next ten to fifteen years. The planning process will last approximately eighteen months and will rely on extensive public input. "Local citizen involvement is extremely important," Hill emphasized. Public meetings will be held to identify issues and concerns and to develop and

discuss alternatives. Newsletters will be produced to keep interested parties informed about plan development. "This must be a community effort," stated Hill. "All of the communities and groups who are affected by how we do our job need to participate in this process."

"This planning process will be different from other National Park Service planning efforts in several ways," Hill said. One of the ways is use of the Internet. "Through the Internet we can find out what people all over the country think about what we should be doing. Petersburg National Battlefield is a national treasure. We work for all the people of the United States. We hope this will be a way to reach them." The battlefield has a "home page" on the Internet with a variety of information about the park and its history. The Internet address for the home page is http://www.nps.gov/pete/pe_info.htm. The Internet address for the planning process is http://www.nps.gov/pete/pe_plan.htm.

Petersburg National Battlefield was established by Congress in 1926 to "commemorate the campaign, siege and defense of Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864 and 1865 and to preserve for historical purposes the breastworks, earthworks, walls, or other defenses or shelters used by the armies...." The House of Representatives also stated that "...Petersburg was the final field where the fratricidal struggle [the Civil War] was fought to a finish. There, if anywhere, should be a permanent memorial to a restored peace between the States."

The Petersburg Campaign lasted nine-and-a-half months and raged over 2,100 square miles of southern Virginia. There were 109 separate armed fights ranging in size from major battles to simple "affairs." "Since the early days of the park," Hill observed, "the biggest challenge has been to figure out what's really important."

See **PETERSBURG**, page 7

BENTONVILLE BATTLEFIELD DESIGNATED A NHL

On June 19, 1996, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt awarded National Historic Landmark (NHL) designation to Bentonville Battlefield in Johnston County, North Carolina. The 6,500-acre landmark includes the site of the conflict, Union and Confederate earthworks, remaining portions of the historic road system, and one building, the Harper House, which was used as a hospital for the Union XIV Army Corps.

The Battle of Bentonville (March 19-21, 1865) was Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's final opportunity to conclusively defeat Union Gen. William T. Sherman's army as it marched through the Carolinas. The battle marked the last occasion of the Civil War on which a Confederate army mounted an all-out offensive to overwhelm a wing of a major Union army. Union forces withstood five Confederate attacks on the first day of battle and ultimately ensured Sherman's victory. Johnston's defeat at Bentonville was the death knell of the Confederacy, for it fatally weakened the South's last mobile field army.

Bentonville was the largest Civil War battle fought in North Carolina; nearly 90,000 combatants contested approximately 6,000 acres of land. No other engagement during the remainder of the war involved as many men or covered as much ground.

Bentonville Battlefield's designation brings the number of National Historic Landmarks to 2,196. NHL designation recognizes properties that possess *exceptional* value in commemorating or illustrating United States history.

For more information about NHLs, contact Kira Badamo at the National Historic Landmarks Program, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 310, Washington, DC 20013-7127 or (202) 343-5279.

BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

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construction, parking lots, visitor centers, scene restoration, etc.).

If you have not received an application in the past and would like to be added to the list of organizations receiving the 1997 Partnership Funding Application, please contact Ginger Carter at (202) 343-1210, by e-mail at ginger_carter@nps.gov, or fill out and return the form on the back page of this newsletter.

THE AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM'S PRIORITY I CIVIL WAR SITES

ALABAMA

Mobile Bay (Forts Morgan & Gaines)

ARKANSAS

Prairie Grove

GEORGIA

Allatoona

Chickamauga

Kennesaw Mountain

Ringgold Gap

KENTUCKY

Mill Springs

Perryville

LOUISIANA

Port Hudson

MARYLAND

Antietam

Monocacy

South Mountain

MISSISSIPPI

Brices Cross Roads

Chickasaw Bayou

Corinth

Port Gibson

Raymond

Vicksburg

MISSOURI

Fort Davidson

Newtonia

NEW MEXICO

Glorieta Pass

NORTH CAROLINA

Bentonville

OKLAHOMA

Honey Springs

PENNSYLVANIA

Gettysburg

SOUTH CAROLINA

Secessionville

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga

Fort Donelson

Spring Hill

VIRGINIA

Boydton Plank Road

Brandy Station

Bristoe Station

Cedar Creek

Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights

Chancellorsville

Cold Harbor

Second Deep Bottom

Fisher's Hill

Gaines' Mill

Glendale

First Kernstown

Malvern Hill

Second Manassas

Mine Run

North Anna

Petersburg

Spotsylvania Court House

White Oak Road

Wilderness

WEST VIRGINIA

Harpers Ferry

Rich Mountain

ARKANSAS OFFERS GRANTS FOR BATTLEFIELD INTERPRETATION

On September 1, Arkansas Governor Mike Huckabee announced that the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) is offering matching grants to help finance interpretation of Arkansas Civil War sites. The grants will be financed with partnership funding from the ABPP and can be used to create exhibit panels for Civil War sites that currently lack interpretation or are poorly interpreted.

"The goal of this special initiative is to increase Civil War heritage tourism in Arkansas," AHPP Director Cathy Slater said. "The economic benefits of heritage tourism will provide a strong incentive for preservation of Civil War-related properties across Arkansas."

The grants will be awarded in \$1,000 increments and must be matched by a minimum of \$1,000 in cash. Public and private organizations, as well as individuals, may apply for matching funds through the program. Each application will be reviewed by a panel of historians and preservationists before the AHPP's grants committee awards the funds in January 1997. All applications must be postmarked no later than December 1, 1996, to be considered for funding.

For more information or to receive an application packet, write AHPP, Battlefield Interpretation Initiative, 1500 Tower Building, 323 Center Street, Little Rock, AR 72201, call the agency at (501) 324-9880, or send e-mail to info@dah.state.ar.us.

NEW PLANNING MODEL USED AT PRAIRIE GROVE

The ABPP is pleased to announce the publication of the *Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park 1996 Master Plan*. This plan combines public input, site and viewshed analysis, acquisition and easement planning, and geographic information systems (GIS) technology.

The planning technique used by the authors--Karen C. Hanna, Department of Landscape Architecture, and Dr. W. Fred Limp and R. Brian Culpepper, Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST), all of the University of Arkansas--uses Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to overlay data about historic areas, present and future uses, modern viewsheds, and interpretive areas in a way that allows the public to understand visually which parts of the battlefield are most important and in need of preservation. This technique also helps battlefield managers, in this case Arkansas State Parks, to make informed decisions regarding 1) battlefield protection, e.g., determining which historic lands currently outside the boundary of the park should be targeted for acquisition, for conservation easements, or for screening to protect the historic viewshed; 2) park uses, e.g., which areas within the park are best suited for historic landscape restoration, vehicular and pedestrian circulation routes, and recreational or passive uses; and 3) battlefield interpretation, e.g., how best to design driving and walking tours based on viewshed analysis and historic significance.

The ABPP encouraged this study and funded the master plan. CAST and the ABPP have also begun a similar study of the Honey Springs Battlefield in Oklahoma, using the same planning model.

The 94-page *Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park 1996 Master Plan* includes a plethora of base maps, site

and use diagrams, viewshed cross-sections, color composite maps, and eight helpful appendices (one of which explains the computerized design techniques used for the project). *For copies of the plan, contact Karen C. Hanna, Department of Landscape Architecture, 231 Memorial Hall, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, (501) 575-5617.*

HOUSE PASSES WASHITA BATTLEFIELD SITE BILL

The House of Representatives passed the Washita Battlefield National Historic Site Act of 1996 as part of the omnibus 1997 Federal budget legislation in late September. The Washita bill (HR 3099) was originally introduced in March by Representative Frank D. Lucas (R-Oklahoma). In July, Cheyenne peace chief Lawrence Hart, Dr. Bob Blackburn of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and Jerry Rogers of the National Park Service testified in favor of the bill before the House Subcommittee on Parks, Forests, and Lands. No opposing testimony was given.

The bill seeks to establish a 326-acre National Historic Site operated by the National Park Service to "recognize the importance of the Battle of the Washita as a nationally significant element of frontier military history and as a symbol of the struggles of the Southern Great Plains tribes" to maintain their traditional lifeways. The bill also provides for intrinsic involvement of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribe in the site's plans and interpretation.

Another important part of the bill concerns acquisition of property for the new site. The State of Oklahoma "will work with local land owners to acquire and hold in perpetuity conservation easements in the vicinity of the National Historic Site" as deemed necessary for its visual and interpretive integrity. The

intent of the easements will be to keep occupancy of the land in private ownership and use of the land in general agriculture.

The Battle of Washita was one of the largest engagements between Plains tribes and the United States Army on the Southern Great Plains. On the night of November 27, 1868, the 7th U.S. Cavalry, commanded by Lt. Col. George A. Custer, attacked the sleeping Cheyenne village of Black Kettle, a peace chief. The cavalrymen killed or wounded more than 150 Indians, many of them women and children.

Today, the battlefield is a National Historic Landmark, and the cultural landscape is essentially intact. The Cheyenne village site has not been altered substantially except by periodic flooding of the Washita River. If approved by the Senate and the President, the Act will permanently preserve this nearly pristine site.

For additional information, contact Dr. Bob Blackburn, Deputy SHPO, Oklahoma Historical Society, Wiley Post Historical Building, Oklahoma City, OK 73105-4997.

NATIONAL PARK TRUST DONATES FUNDS FOR SOUTH MOUNTAIN LAND

In May 1996, the National Park Trust (NPT), a non-profit land conservancy, donated \$26,000 to the National Park Service (NPS) to preserve .92 acres of important battlefield land atop South Mountain, the site of the first major Civil War engagement in Maryland.

The Central Maryland Heritage League, Inc., (CMHL) executed the transfer of title on behalf of the National Park Service using funds donated for that specific purpose by the National Park Trust. The land will be preserved in perpetuity as part of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. The donation

contributes to Civil War preservationists' longtime goal to preserve the "Iron Brigade" battlefield site.

"We are pleased to have been able to step in and work with the Central Maryland Heritage League to secure this land on behalf of the National Park Service," said Bruce Craig, Executive Director of the NPT. "In this era of tight Federal budgets, when the NPS has insufficient funds to preserve and protect America's parklands, we were pleased to be able to make these funds available," Craig noted. "We are extremely grateful to the NPT for joining with us in preserving this important South Mountain battlefield property," added CMHL President George Brigham Jr.

The .92-acre parcel is located across from the old South Mountain Inn, which served as headquarters for Confederate Brig. Gen. D.H. Hill during the battle. The land preserved is part of Hill's staging area for the Confederate assault, the site of a Confederate battery, and a central piece of the battlefield where Union General John Gibbon's men won the sobriquet "The Iron Brigade."

Founded in 1983, the National Park Trust is a private, non-profit land conservancy funded through individual and institutional contributions and grants. The NPT is the only nationally based land trust exclusively dedicated to preserving and protecting America's endangered National Park lands. Through cooperative efforts with willing sellers, the NPT facilitates land transactions, and in some cases secures lands for which there are no or insufficient Federally appropriated moneys.

For National Parks Trust information, contact Bruce Craig, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 110, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 223-6722 x106. For information about the Central Maryland Heritage League, contact George Brigham Jr., P.O. Box 721, Middletown, MD 21769, or (301) 371-7090.

AWARDS, from page 1

on the two mountains surrounding the fort. In addition, the State of Missouri has agreed to manage any donated battlefield lands. David Roggensees, the Site Manager, accepted the award.

Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation, Inc., West Virginia. The RMBF, established in 1990, has acquired more than 400 acres of core battlefield land with support from the APCWS, The Civil War Trust's commemorative coin funds, and considerable private fundraising. With funding assistance from the ABPP, the foundation has emerged as a regional leader in protecting and interpreting the Civil War resources along the historic Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike. The award was accepted by Phyllis Baxter, Executive Director of the Foundation.

Chattanooga Area Sites Assessment Planning Team, Tennessee and Georgia. Spurred by rapid urban growth, the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park initiated a multi-state partnership planning effort to document and evaluate Civil War battlefield land in the Chattanooga area outside the park boundaries. With funding from the ABPP, the project has brought together municipal, county, regional, and state agencies on land-use planning, economic development, tourism, and historic preservation, and emphasized public outreach to community members and landowners. Planning team members, now working to implement the plan, include the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Planning Agency, the Coosa Valley Regional Development Center, the Southeast Tennessee Development District, the Georgia Historic Preservation Division, and the Southeast Field Area of the National Park Service's Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance program. Pat Reed, Superintendent of the Chickamauga-Chattanooga NMP, accepted the award on behalf of the planning team.

Past recipients of the ABPP's Battlefield Preservation Award are the Kentucky Heritage Council, the Mill Springs (Kentucky) Battlefield Association, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program, Arkansas State Parks, East Carolina University's Underwater Archaeology Program, the Fort Fisher (North Carolina) Restoration Committee, and the Monnett Battle of Westport Fund, Inc. (Kansas City, Missouri).

MUSEUM OPENS AT MOUNT INDEPENDENCE

In late-July, the State of Vermont dedicated a new museum and visitors center at Mount Independence, the fortified peninsula jutting into Lake Champlain opposite Fort Ticonderoga. According to archaeologist David Starbuck, who conducts digs at the site, the archaeological record of "The Mount" is one of the most intact for a Revolutionary War site. Artifacts discovered in the ongoing archaeological investigation of Mount Independence, along with displays about the site's history, are the main attractions at the new museum and visitors center.

In 1776, the Continental Congress sent 12,000 soldiers to man the garrison at Mount Independence in hopes of dissuading a British attack on the American northern frontier. In October of that year, British ships threatened Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, but the bristling forts compelled the British to return to Canada, where they remained for more than a year. Some 2,500 American troops remained through the winter, and many died of disease and exposure.

For more information about visiting The Mount, contact the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, 135 State Street, Drawer 33, Montpelier, VT 05609-1201, (802) 828-3226.

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PROFILE

SOUTH MOUNTAIN, MARYLAND FOX'S, TURNER'S, AND CRAMPTON'S GAPS

In September 1862, Gen. Robert E. Lee's Confederate army invaded Maryland to carry the Civil War into the North. Lee then separated his army into five columns as part of a plan to take the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Union Maj. Gen. George McClellan, moving his army from Washington, DC, to intercept Lee's forces, learned of the Confederate plan in Frederick, Maryland. Hoping to destroy Lee's divided army, McClellan ordered two Union army corps to force their way through three passes in South Mountain: Fox's, Turner's, and Crampton's Gaps. Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division and the Confederate cavalry defended the passes. After a hard fight on September 14, the Federals gained the gaps, but the battle for South Mountain provided the Confederates with time enough to force the surrender of the 11,000 Union troops at Harpers Ferry. Lee withdrew from South Mountain and regrouped his army behind Antietam Creek, setting the stage for the Battle of Antietam on September 17.

Preservation of this site began in the early-twentieth century when the National Park Service (NPS) and the State of Maryland established parks (part of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail along the mountain's crest and Gathland State Park in Crampton's Gap, respectively) in the area. Local preservation activity began in the 1980s when Frederick County purchased agricultural easements on battlefield land at the base of the mountain. During this time, the Maryland Environmental Trust also acquired conservation easements in the area.

In 1989, local residents established the Central Maryland Heritage League, Inc., (CMHL) to preserve rural landscapes and historic sites in Washington and Frederick counties. The CMHL has raised more than \$100,000 to protect the South Mountain battlefield by "selling" symbolic, square-foot parcels of the site. Maryland's Program Open Space (POS), a state agency that funds the protection of agricultural land, has worked with CMHL to develop a battlefield land acquisition plan. Since 1990, CMHL has acquired more than 62 acres, including 22 acres paid for in part by The Civil War Trust and 25 acres bought with Civil War commemorative coin revenue. In 1992, POS secured a total of \$4.2 million, the combination of an ISTEA grant and a required match, to protect battlefield land at South Mountain. POS has helped protect more than 430 acres to date.

Today the CMHL, the State of Maryland, and the NPS protect more than 913 acres of the battlefield. An additional .92 acres was added in May 1996 as a result of a \$26,000 donation to the NPS by the National Park Trust. Frederick County is currently negotiating with several property owners to acquire additional easements and the Maryland Historic Trust is using funds provided by the ABPP to survey historic resources associated with the battlefield.

To learn more about preservation activity at this site, contact Judy Ashley, Central Maryland Heritage League, Inc., P.O. Box 721, Middletown, MD 21769, (301) 371-7090, or Grant deHart, Program Open Space, Tawes State Office Building, Annapolis, MD 21401, (410) 974-3581.



This is the third in a series of Civil War battlefield profiles to appear in
Battlefield Update.

ITINERARIES HIGHLIGHT FORTS AND BATTLEFIELDS

Military history buffs and family vacation planners rejoice: the National Park Service (NPS) and American Express recently announced a new travel itinerary series called *Discover Our Shared Heritage*. The first two itineraries in the series are "South and West Texas" and "Along the Georgia-Florida Coast." Included in the full-color itineraries are National Parks, National Historic Landmarks, and sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places. In both itineraries, historic forts and battle sites make up nearly 25% of all tour stops. NPS Director Roger Kennedy noted that "visiting these sites can help foster an understanding and appreciation of our Nation's heritage and encourage the preservation of these significant places as living parts of our communities."

The travel itineraries are self-guided tours that include a brief historical account of each place's significance in American history and culture. Travelers can use the maps, photographs, and sources of additional information about each site to customize tours targeting specific geographic areas, historic periods, or historical themes.

Visitors to Texas can use the "South and West Texas" itinerary to find their way to the Alamo, Fort Sam Houston, the Palo Alto Battlefield, the Fort Stockton Historic District, and Spanish presidios. Vacationing in the southeast? "Along the Georgia and Florida Coast" can point you to Fort King George, Fort Frederica, Castillo de San Marcos, and Fort Jefferson, among others.

For ordering information, contact the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 250, Washington, DC 20013-7127 or (202) 343-9536, FAX (202) 343-1836.

In 1990, Congress created the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to determine which of the 10,500 armed conflicts of the Civil War were nationally important. In 1993, the Commission identified 384 "principal battles" in twenty-six states. Not surprisingly, Virginia led the list with 123 sites. Eighteen of those sites were part of the Petersburg Campaign.

"The National Park Service manages seven of the Petersburg Campaign sites," the Superintendent noted. "There are other outstanding organizations like Pamplin Park, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, and the Conservation Fund that manage parts of four other battlefields on the Commission's list. We hope that by working with landowners, communities, and organizations we can determine what role the National Park Service should play, not only in managing the park, but in encouraging heritage preservation and heritage tourism in southern Virginia. We hope to develop a plan that benefits everyone."

Petersburg National Battlefield consists of ten units totaling 2,700 acres in Hopewell, Petersburg, and Prince George and Dinwiddie counties. The best known are the City Point Unit in Hopewell, the Main Unit in Petersburg, and the Five Forks Unit in Dinwiddie County. The battlefield receives more than 400,000 visitors and brings more than \$12 million into the tri-cities area annually.

For additional information about the Petersburg National Battlefield 1996 General Management Plan, contact Superintendent Hill at 1539 Hickory Hill Road, Petersburg, VA 23803 or (804) 732-4210 or visit the park's planning Internet site at http://www.nps.gov/pete/pe_plan.htm.

LITERATURE AND INFORMATION

MacMillan Travel recently published an updated and expanded version of *The Civil War Trust's Official Guide to the Civil War Discovery Trail*, a Frommer's Guide. The Discovery Trail links more than 420 Civil War sites in twenty-four states. Destinations include battlefields, historic homes, stops on the underground railroad, cemeteries, museums, parks, and other historic places.

Organized by state, the *Official Guide* provides a description of each site with detailed, easy to follow information about hours and days of operation, admission fees, addresses and phone numbers, accessibility, gift shops, museums, visitor centers, and dining and camping facilities. The book features historical information, maps, photographs, and an introduction by noted scholar and Pulitzer Prize winning author Dr. James M. McPherson.

The newly updated and expanded 272-page *Official Guide* is \$11.95. All sales proceeds support the work of The Civil War Trust. To order by phone, call toll-free 1-888-CWTRAIL. To order by mail, send a check to The Civil War Trust, 4407 Wheeler Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22304. Add \$4 for shipping and handling and \$.50 for each additional copy. Virginia residents add 4.5% sales tax. Orders will be shipped within forty-eight hours.

In July, the Friends of Monmouth Battlefield, Inc., published the *Monmouth Battlefield National Landmark Planning Guide*, a plan for the historical interpretation of, and economic development near, the famous Revolutionary War battlefield. The document focuses on acquiring land for facility development, designing a driving tour of the battlefield, and establishing the

Museum of Women in the American Revolution. *For more information, contact the Friends at P.O. Box 122, Tennent, NJ 07763.*



The American Battlefield Protection Program recently published its first full-color program brochure entitled **"Working Together to Preserve America's Historic Battlefields."** The brochure outlines the ABPP's mission, technical services, and partnership funding process, and lists reference sources and national preservation partners. *For free copies, write to: ABPP, Publications, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 250, Washington DC 20013-7127.*

The Third National Conference on Battlefield Preservation

Strategies for Preservation and Partnerships

September 18-21, 1996
Radisson Read House Hotel
Chattanooga, Tennessee

*The ABPP would like to
thank its partners and the
moderators, speakers, and
attendees for an informative,
exciting conference in
Chattanooga.*

Transcripts of all conference sessions will be available later this year. If you would like to receive copies, please contact Tanya Gossett of the ABPP at the address on the back page, at (202) 343-3449, or by e-mail at tanya_gossett@nps.gov.

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Please send a 1997 American Battlefield Protection Program Funding Application to:

Mr./Ms. _____

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BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

newsletter of the

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM



U.S. Department of the Interior ♦

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PRESIDENT SIGNS OMNIBUS PARKS BILL

President Clinton signed the **Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996** (P.L. 104-333), hereafter cited as the Act, into law on November 12, 1996. Several of the Act's 116 sections concern battlefield preservation, military sites, and military history.

Division I of the Act contains triad legislation about national parks and historic preservation. The new law creates a public-private partnership to manage the **Presidio** in San Francisco, California (Sections 101-106). According to Congress, this innovative step minimizes cost to the United States Treasury and makes efficient use of private sector resources." The Act establishes the Presidio Trust, a "wholly owned government corporation," and defines the roles of the National Park Service and the Presidio Trust in the management of Presidio lands, facilities, and programs.

The Act creates the **Washita Battlefield National Historic Site** in Oklahoma (Sec. 607). The new park commemorates the November 27, 1868, battle where the U.S. 7th Cavalry attacked Peace Chief Black Kettle's Cheyenne village. Black Kettle and more than 150 Indians were killed. The National Historic Site testifies to "the struggle of the Southern Great Plains tribes to maintain their traditional ways." The Act also creates a new affiliated unit of the National Park System, the **Aleutian World War II**

National Historic Area in Unalaska (Sec. 513). This affiliated unit symbolizes in part "the role of the Aleut people and the Aleutian islands in the defense of the United States in World War II."

The new law also establishes the **Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Historic District and Commission** in Virginia (Sec. 606). The Commission will be made up of representatives from the public and private sectors. The Commission will oversee development of a plan for protecting and interpreting the natural, cultural, and historic resources of the District, and will designate a management entity to administer the District.

Congress, through the Act, directs the Secretary of the Interior to prepare a study of **Revolutionary War and War of 1812** sites (Sec. 603). The two-year study will identify the sites, determine their relative significance, assess short- and long-term threats to the sites, and provide alternatives for their preservation and interpretation.

Several other sections have a direct impact on Civil War sites. The Act authorizes construction of an interpretive visitor center at **Corinth**, Mississippi (Sec. 602). Shiloh National Military Park will administer the facility. The Act also increases the authorization for completion of the relocation of a highway around **Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park** in Georgia/Tennessee (Sec. 605).

The new law contains several important programmatic provisions that affect battlefield preservation and interpretation. It formally authorizes the

PRESERVATION AGENDA SET AT CONFERENCE

More than 210 people attended the **Third National Conference on Battlefield Preservation: Strategies for Preservation and Partnerships** in Chattanooga, Tennessee, from September 18-21, 1996. The National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), in partnership with the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, the Georgia Civil War Commission, the Georgia Department of Historic Resources, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, and the Tennessee Historical Commission, hosted the conference in downtown Chattanooga.

Earlier battlefield protection conferences focused on the initial steps of land acquisition and management and on grass-roots organization for battlefield preservation groups. This conference looked closely at expanding successful preservation partnerships and encouraging activism that preserves threatened historic battlefields. The ultimate goal of the conference, which assembled battlefield managers and staff, community planners, non-profit organizations, government officials, historians, and conservationists from around the country, was to help solidify the national battlefield preservation movement.

The conference included five general sessions: Interpretation and Education; Heritage Tourism and Economic Development; Land-Use Planning

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

GLORIETA PASS SITES PROTECTED

Sharpshooters Ridge, the ruins of Pigeon's Ranch, and four additional properties at the heart of the **Glorieta Pass Battlefield**, site of the West's most important Civil War battle, are now part of Pecos National Historical Park near Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Conservation Fund, which bought the five properties as additions to the National Historical Park, announced on September 23, 1996, that it had transferred the fifth property to the National Park Service (NPS). The other lands had been transferred to the NPS over the past five years. The Conservation Fund bought the properties from

owners willing to sell their land at a time when the NPS lacked funds to make the purchases.

The Conservation Fund purchased the properties between 1990 to 1996 using monies from its Southwest Revolving Fund, which was established with grants from the Hoblitzelle and Summerlee Foundations of Dallas, Texas, a loan from the National Park Trust, and a grant from The Civil War Trust. The Southwest Revolving Fund provides money to acquire and hold conservation land until public funding is available. When funding becomes available, the land is sold to a public agency and the revolving fund is replenished so it can be used for other projects.

On March 28, 1862, fierce fighting took place in and around Pigeon's Ranch, a trading post on the Santa Fe Trail. Union forces used the ranch buildings, one of which still stands, during the fighting. From Sharpshooters Ridge, high above the ranch, Union riflemen fired down on the advancing Confederates. The Battle of Glorieta Pass ended with the Confederates in possession of Pigeon's Ranch and in control of the field, but a Union raid at the western entrance to Glorieta Pass destroyed the Confederates' baggage train. Without ammunition and supplies, the Confederates abandoned their hopes of seizing the Colorado gold fields and began an arduous retreat to El Paso, Texas.

A nonprofit organization, The Conservation Fund acts to protect the nation's land and water resources in partnership with other organizations, public agencies, foundations, corporations, and individuals. To date, The Conservation Fund has helped its partners safeguard wildlife habitat, community greenspace, and historic sites totaling more than 1 million acres in forty-four states. For additional information, contact The Conservation Fund at 1800 North Kent Street, Suite 1120, Arlington, VA 22209.

CONFERENCE, from page 1

and Legal Tools; Friends Groups and Networking; and Fundraising. These broad topics illustrate the range of activities performed by battlefield preservationists. Panelists and moderators included representatives from Federal, state, and local governments, national non-profit organizations, and battlefield friends groups. Speakers lectured on various battlefield preservation issues and presented case studies of successful efforts, including fundraising campaigns, local and regional preservation planning projects, heritage tourism marketing strategies, and building active and effective friends groups.

In a final wrap-up session, conference participants endeavored to design a five-year preservation action plan for America's historic battlefields. They reviewed the collective history of the battlefield preservation movement and its successes and failures. Session leaders then asked each participant to reflect on the earlier panel discussions, and to consider important actions that need to occur to continue and improve upon the current state of battlefield preservation in the next five years. The term "action" was chosen to represent a new idea and the means to accomplish that idea. Participants generated one action for each of the five broad topics considered during the conference. They also considered at what organizational levels--local, state, or national--these actions should be implemented.

To consolidate these actions, participants divided into three discussion groups that represented individual sites, federal, state, and local governments, and a variety of other battlefield preservation groups, including national non-profit organizations, Civil War round tables, and tourism agencies. Each group refined a list of the most compelling actions and presented it to the general session. After all of the groups reported, the participants ranked each action. Using these scores, the ABPP

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culled a list of the most important battlefield preservation activities that need to be accomplished in the next five years (see sidebar).

Inherent to many of the recommended actions were three broad ideas. The first was that land acquisition and protection must remain the priority in battlefield preservation. Second, a national clearinghouse is needed to coordinate with state and local governments and organizations on issues such as fundraising, interpretation, and legal tools available to battlefield preservationists. This organization would maintain a series of brochures and workbooks in the areas of preservation law, land management, fundraising, friends groups, etc. The third concern was to develop interactive teaching agendas with school systems. Participants noted that by involving artists, writers, and historians in the education process, students can learn about America's battle sites as places of social and political change and literary and artistic inspiration, as well as of history.

Transcripts of all conference sessions will be available later this year. If you would like to receive copies, please contact Tanya Gossett of the ABPP at the address on the back page, at (202) 343-3449, or by e-mail at tanya_gossett@nps.gov.

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION ACTION AGENDA

The following list contains the highest scoring actions from each of the five categories examined during the Third National Conference on Battlefield Preservation.

INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION

1. Encourage state and local school systems to use historic battlefields and other accessible resources in lesson plans and curricula.
2. Educate local and regional political and business leaders about the importance of preservation to the community at large.
3. At the national level, provide workshops, brochures, and other training aids to instruct preservationists at the regional level about effective educational and interpretive practices.

HERITAGE TOURISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. Educate local officials about the economic benefits of tourism to the community at large.
2. Develop creative marketing strategies for diverse types of sites in the same geographic area or sites that are thematically related. Groups of sites can cut expenses by marketing collectively.
3. Gather solid data on tourism and visitation statistics for non-NPS sites. Present this information to local governments as a demonstration of the economic benefits of heritage tourism.

FUNDRAISING

1. Promote the reauthorization of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), a funding source for acquisition and enhancement of historic resources.
2. Establish reliable and sustainable sources of funding to support staff salaries and programmatic costs at battlefield sites. Investigate the establishment of endowments at sites.
3. Promote creative fundraising strategies, such as having 1% of all new local construction revenues dedicated to the acquisition and preservation of nearby battlefield lands.

LEGAL TOOLS AND LAND-USE PLANNING

1. Encourage state governments to establish permanent easement programs that help protect cultural and natural landscapes.
2. Establish/designate a central agency to provide land-use planning and legal information through publications and workshops.
3. Actively participate in local planning and zoning processes. Build cultural resource management into local land-use plans and zoning codes.

FRIENDS GROUPS AND NETWORKING

1. Establish a national clearinghouse that provides friends groups with information about fundraising, establishing friends organizations, legal tools, etc.
2. Mobilize grassroots support to influence local and state preservation legislation.
3. Establish friends groups for sites associated with all wars, not just the Civil War.

National Park Service's **American Battlefield Protection Program** to "assist citizens, public and private institutions, and governments at all levels in planning, interpreting, and protecting sites where historic battles were fought on American soil" (Sec. 604). Although Congress has funded the ABPP since 1990, the program was never officially authorized. The Act also reauthorizes the **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** through fiscal year 2000 (Sec. 509).

The Act authorizes the National Park Service to dispose of historic and reproduction museum objects as appropriate, including conveying "un-needed museum objects and collections to private tax-exempt institutions and to specified non-Federal governmental entities" (Sec. 804). It transfers certain parcels of Federal real property "to assist in the effort to... establish within the District of Columbia a national memorial to Japanese American patriotism in World War II" (Sec. 514). The Act also transferred from the Bureau of Land Management to the National Park Service lands to be managed as part of the **Manzanar National Historic Site** in California (Sec. 515).

Division II of the Act creates nine new heritage areas, including the **Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area** (Sections 201-209), the **Augusta Canal National Heritage Area** in Georgia (Sections 301-311), and the **South Carolina National Heritage Corridor** (Sections 601-608). The Tennessee Civil War Heritage Area targets 38 sites identified by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission as significant. The Augusta Canal National Heritage Area and the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor encompass battlefields and other historic sites related to the Revolutionary War, the Indian Wars, and the Civil War.

The Library of Congress' **Thomas: Legislation Information on the Internet** contains full-text versions of major legislation, including the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996.

<http://thomas.loc.gov/home/thomas.html>

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR OMNIBUS PROJECTS

Although the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 has passed, the 104th Congress did not appropriate funds to carry out the Act's projects. The 105th Congress will consider this as it debates the FY1998 Federal budget.

For current information about the status of requested appropriation legislation, visit the ABPP's World Wide Web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/abpp/abpp.html>.

COMMEMORATIVE COIN UPDATE

During 1995-1996, the Secretary of the Interior, working in partnership with The Civil War Trust, authorized the expenditure of \$3,645,744 in Civil War commemorative coin revenues. The approved expenditures are found in the table below.

State and Federal agencies and preservation groups have raised more than \$6.6 million to supplement the \$3.6 million from the coin revenues. Together these funds have been or are being used to purchase almost 5,000 acres of battlefield land. The Secretary authorized The Civil War Trust (CWT) to hold

some of the approved expenditures in reserve for the Perryville and Mill Springs battlefields in Kentucky. These reserved funds will be used to match ISTEA funds that Kentucky has set aside for battlefield land acquisition. The CWT will ask the Secretary to approve the expenditure of funds for specific parcels at these two battlefields as negotiations continue.

According to the United States Mint, sales of Civil War commemorative coins generated \$5,909,649. Based on this and the amount of approved expenditures, the ABPP estimates that \$2.26 million in coin revenues remain for the acquisition of endangered battlefield lands. The ABPP anticipates receiving five to ten additional applications from The Civil War Trust in 1997.

BATTLEFIELD	AMOUNT
Harpers Ferry, WV	\$ 483,172
Antietam, MD	\$ 50,000
Third Winchester, VA	\$ 500,000
Malvern Hill, VA	\$ 419,000
Cedar Creek, VA	\$ 72,993
Rich Mountain, WV	\$ 11,100
Prairie Grove, AR	\$ 126,400
Spring Hill, TN	\$ 200,000
Corinth, MS	\$ 342,000
Mill Springs, KY	\$ 155,000
Resaca, GA	\$ 500,000
Perryville, KY	\$ 300,000
Brice's Cross Roads, MS	\$ 125,000
Glorieta Pass, NM	\$ 50,000
South Mountain, MD	\$ 236,079
Pilot Knob, MO	\$ 75,000

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PROFILE

ALLATOONA PASS, GEORGIA

On September 2, 1864, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army captured Atlanta, Georgia, a railroad hub and manufacturing center. Federal forces then used the Western & Atlantic Railroad as their supply line into Georgia. The Confederates struck the railroad in a series of attacks, attempting to cut the supply line and force the Federals to abandon Atlanta and retreat to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Maj. Gen. Samuel G. French's troops moved to take the railroad at Allatoona Pass, hoping to block the narrow 95-foot railroad cut through the Allatoona Mountains. French arrived on October 5 and demanded the surrender of the Union division defending the pass. After receiving a negative reply, French attacked. Although outnumbered, the Union outer line survived a sustained two-and-a-half hour attack before falling back and regrouping in an earthen star fort. French attacked repeatedly, but the fort held. The Confederates began to run out of ammunition, and reports of approaching Union reinforcements compelled them to withdraw. This Union victory, along with other engagements along the Western & Atlantic Railroad, helped secure Federal control of the supply lines, and, in part, encouraged Sherman to carry out his March to the Sea in November and December, 1864.

Preservation activity at Allatoona Pass began when the Army Corps of Engineers (COE) constructed Allatoona Lake in 1949. While purchasing land within the lake's watershed, they acquired 272 acres of the battlefield. No additional preservation occurred at the site until 1994 when the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) developed an acquisition plan using funds provided by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). Concurrently, the Etowah Valley Historical Society and the COE, through a partnership agreement, began developing a self-guided interpretive trail for protected areas of the battlefield; part of the trail opened in the spring of 1996. Representatives from the historical society also participated in the 1995 Atlanta Campaign Policy Conference, a two-day work session to develop a battlefield preservation strategy for the Atlanta Campaign Corridor. The conference was a joint effort of the ABPP, the APCWS, and the Georgia Civil War Commission. In 1996, the Etowah Valley Historical Society began to develop a preservation plan for the battlefield, made possible by funds from the ABPP. The historical society is also working to establish a national Friends of Allatoona Pass group to promote the site's preservation.

Today the COE protects and maintains several significant battlefield features: the wartime route of the Western & Atlantic Railroad through Allatoona Pass, the site of supply warehouses along the tracks, more than half of the star fort, the Eastern Redoubt and other earthworks, and several acres north of Emerson-Allatoona Road. Although portions of the battlefield outside the COE's property are currently developed as large residential lots or recreational areas, it retains much of its Civil War appearance.

To learn more about preservation activity at this site, contact Guy Parmenter, Etowah Valley Historical Society, P.O. Box 457, Cartersville, GA 30120, (770) 382-0500, or Carl Etheridge, Park Ranger, Allatoona Lake Management Project, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 487, Cartersville, GA 30120, (770) 382-4700.

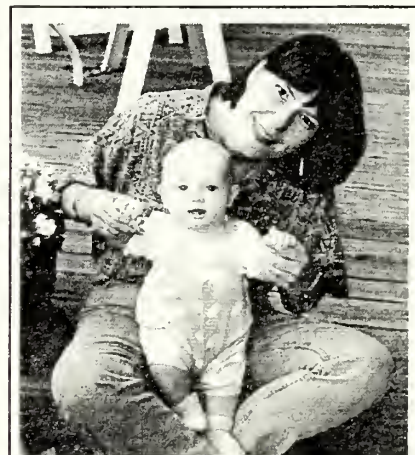


This is the fourth in a series of Civil War battlefield profiles to appear in
Battlefield Update.

SHRIMPTON LEAVING ABPP

Rebecca "Becky" Shrimpton is leaving the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) to pursue a career as a jazz vocalist. This is no surprise to Becky's friends and associates who know that music has always been this gifted, classically-trained singer's true calling. Becky has been accepted for graduate study at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Massachusetts, and is moving north to begin her studies in January 1997.

Becky has been a historic preservation planner for ten years and joined the ABPP in 1993. She was instrumental in creating the Partnership Funding Program and forging many of the professional relationships that the ABPP now enjoys with its local, state, and Federal partners. Becky is an intrinsic part of the program and will be sorely missed.



Becky with son Sam

LITERATURE AND INFORMATION

The National Park Service and the Natural Lands Trust, Inc. have published *A Community Guide to Protecting Civil War Battlefield Sites and Features in the Fredericksburg Region of Virginia*. Although the guide focuses on historic resources associated with Civil War activity near Fredericksburg, it addresses preservation and development issues faced by numerous other quickly-growing suburban communities.

The *Community Guide* was developed to help educate local citizens and residential developers about the unique Civil War resources in the area. The guide presents several development alternatives for historically sensitive land, and encourages private property owners to become stewards of the Civil War resources that can literally be found in their own back yard.

The American Battlefield Protection Program strongly recommends this concise, informative, and easily understandable publication to local planning offices, battlefield friends groups, developers, and landowners interested in successfully balancing battlefield preservation with full-density development.

For information about how to obtain copies of *A Community Guide*, contact the Natural Lands Trust, Inc. Hindacy Farms, 1031 Palmers Mill Road, Media, PA 19063, (610) 353-5587.



The National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) recently published a brochure about *The U.S.-Mexican War* as part of its "Visiting Battlefields" series. This handsome brochure includes a history of the war, brief profiles of nineteen related historic sites, and information about what to expect

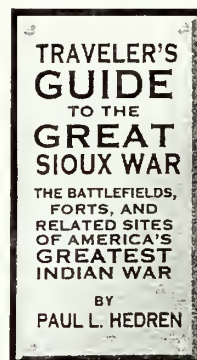
when visiting sites in the United States and Mexico. Copies in English and Spanish are available from the NPCA, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 233-6722.

The Great Sioux War of 1876-1877 was one of America's most famous Indian wars, and tens of thousands of people each year continue to seek its legacy in the northcentral United States. To help visitors understand, locate, and experience the twenty-two battlefields and numerous other historic sites associated with that war, historian Paul L. Hedren has written a *Traveler's Guide to the Great Sioux War: The Battlefields, Forts, and Related Sites of America's Greatest Indian War* (published by the Montana Historical Society Press, 128 pages, 96 illustrations, 5 maps, paperback, \$10.95).

The guidebook follows the campaigns of Crook, Terry, Custer, Miles, and others against Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull. *Traveler's Guide* provides a running narrative of the campaigns broken by "Getting There" sidebars highlighting the fifty-four places--including battlefields, forts, staging areas, Indian reservations, and village sites--critical to the story of the Great Sioux War. "Getting There" entries provide directions to each site, a brief statement of the site's role in the war, an indication of whether the site is on public or private land, tips about other nearby Great Sioux War sites, and occasionally a note about site preservation or lack thereof.

Well organized, clearly written, and replete with easy-to-read maps and contemporary and historic photographs, the *Traveler's Guide* is useful for the

curious motorist and the armchair explorer. To purchase a copy, contact the Montana Historical Society Museum Store at 1-800-243-9900, or check your local bookstore.



Joseph E. Brent and W. Stephen McBride have completed a report entitled "**Conflict, Occupation and Contraband: Corinth, Mississippi in the Civil War, an Archaeological and Historical Research Project.**" The October 1996 report details the historical and archaeological investigation of a significant contraband (runaway slave) camp that existed outside of Corinth between late-1862 and the end of January 1864. This report was funded by the ABPP and the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. For copies, contact Michael Beard, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, at (601) 359-6940, or Rosemary Williams, Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission, at (601) 287-1328.

NOTICES

The Council of American Revolutionary Sites (CARS) is hosting **An Account of the Action From Brandywine to Monmouth: A Seminar on the Impact of the Revolutionary War on the Delaware Valley**, March 14-16, 1997. For registration information, contact Karen Rehm, Seminar Chairman, at (610) 783-1044.

The Blue & Gray Education Society's (BGES) 1997 Educational Program begins with **Two Great Rebel Armies** in San Antonio, Texas. The event will be held from January 30 - February 2. For registration information, contact the BGES Seminar Coordinator at 416 Beck Street, Norfolk, VA 23503.

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Heritage Preservation Services



ABPP ANNOUNCES 1997 FUNDING AWARDEES

The ABPP received nearly 80 applications for its 1997 cooperative agreement funding round, totaling a request of more than \$1,500,000. Submittals came from non-profit organizations, state and local governments, private and state owned parks, and National Park Service units (for use on areas outside park boundaries). The ABPP opened up a limited amount of funding to non-Priority I Civil War sites, as well as to sites associated with other wars. As a result, organizations not heard from previously applied for funding this year.

Project awardees have been notified of their funding. The projects, as listed below, **have not been finalized** as this newsletter goes to press. For more information on specific projects, please contact the person listed with the project description.

Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism \$10,000 *Prairie Grove Battlefield Plans*

The Arkansas Department of Parks and Tourism will develop a long-range interpretation/exhibit plan and a general archaeological activity plan for Prairie Grove State Park. These detailed plans will be appended to the site's master plan and will assist in battlefield development.

Stan Graves, Director, Arkansas State
Parks (501) 682-1633

Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) \$30,000 *and Acquisition Workshop*

The APCWS will hold a two-day workshop on how to purchase battlefield property in fee and easement. Topics will include site identification, planning, working with landowners, and legal issues.

Jeff Driscoll, Director of Programs and
Properties, APCWS (301) 665-1400

Bentonville Battleground Historical Association (BBHA) \$24,000 *Bentonville Battlefield GPS Mapping*

BBHA will conduct a comprehensive Global Positioning System (GPS) survey of the 6,000-acre battlefield and develop a database of battlefield resources. The State of North Carolina will use this information for planning and preservation activities on state-owned historic property and, with approval, adjacent privately-owned property.

Lauren Cook Burgess, Secretary,
BBHA (910) 486-1474

Blue and Gray Education Society (BGES) \$9,500 *Battle of Mobile Bay Preservation and Interpretation Conference*

BGES, in cooperation with agencies representing Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan, and Fort Blakeley, will conduct a working-group conference. It will bring together state and local agencies to build an action plan for the continued preservation and interpretation of endangered sites related to the Battle of Mobile Bay and the surrender of Mobile.

Leonard W. Riedel Jr., Executive
Director, BGES (804) 797-4535

REVOLUTIONARY WAR/ WAR OF 1812 STUDY

On November 12, 1996, the **Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study** became law (P.L. 104-333, Section 603). The bill was introduced by former Representative Richard Zimmer (R-NJ) and Senator James Jeffords (R-VT). The law directs the Secretary of the Interior to obtain information on the significance of, threat to the integrity of, and alternatives for the preservation and interpretation of Revolutionary War Sites and War of 1812 sites. These sites provide a means for Americans to understand the wars as defining periods in American history. As the turn of the century approaches, rapid urban and suburban development threaten many of the remaining battle sites associated with the American Revolution and the War of 1812. The historic preservation study will focus national attention on the extant resources of these two wars and generate preservation action at the battlefields.

The American Battlefield Protection Program will oversee and administer the two-year project on behalf of the Secretary of the Interior and the Director of the National Park Service. The ABPP managed the successful Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Study from 1991-1993.

The legislation creating the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 study authorizes up to \$750,000 for the entire investigation. As of March 1997,

ABPP CONTACT CORRECTIONS

REV/1812, from page 1

On the updated ABPP information card recently sent to battlefield organizations, **Hampton Tucker's** phone number was listed incorrectly. His correct number is **(202) 343-3580**.

When mailing correspondence to **Kathy Schlegel**, the ABPP's contact in the Northeast Field Area, please note her office's address change:

NPS
U.S. Custom House, **3rd Floor**
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

Published by the National Park Service

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Battlefield Update is published quarterly and is available free of charge. Send articles, news items, and correspondence to the Editor, **Battlefield Update**, National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 250, Washington, DC 20013-7127; (202) 343-3449; FAX (202) 343-1836; tanya_gossett@nps.gov.

however, Congress has appropriated no funds for the study, and the President has not included any such appropriations in the Department of the Interior FY98 budget proposal. The ABPP cannot begin the study prior to receiving appropriations.

The ABPP will host three strategy meetings in June 1997 to define the scope and type of resources to be included in the study and outline a methodology to carry out the project. The meetings are tentively scheduled to be held in Boston, MA, Washington, DC, and Charleston, SC.

If you have any information about intact or threatened Revolutionary War or War of 1812 battlefields, please contact Ginger Carter at (202) 343-1210, Tanya Gossett at (202) 343-3449, or Hampton Tucker at (202) 343-3580.

DEACCESSIONING NPS MUSEUM OBJECTS

Recently the American Battlefield Protection Program has received letters from several organizations requesting surplus reproduction cannons, markers, carriages, and related objects for donation to their battlefields. The NPS, as mentioned in the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, can deaccession (permanently remove museum collections from NPS ownership and custody) such items from park museum collections and donate these items to non-profit organizations. However, there exist strict guidelines for deaccessioning NPS museum objects.

The official NPS *Museum Handbook, Part II, Museum Records, Chapter 6, Deaccessioning* spells out all legal procedures that need to be followed in order to deaccession an

object. The *Handbook* discusses who determines which objects to deaccession, what needs to be considered before deaccessioning museum objects, and what the steps are for deaccessioning. NPS park staff should be familiar with the procedures outlined in the *Handbook*.

The ABPP cannot authorize a deaccessioning action from a National Park. Requests for museum object donations should be addressed to the NPS's Museum Management Program. However, many battle-related items in high demand are currently unavailable. According to Ann Hitchcock, Chief Curator of the NPS, "The National Park Service does not have in its inventory any surplus cannon of the Civil War period. All guns mounted and on the field are marking historic artillery positions. Indeed, many of our Civil War parks do not have sufficient cannon to identify and interpret key artillery positions."

Hitchcock recommends the following manufacturers of reproduction cannons and carriages:

Lebanon Pattern Shops, Inc., 504 E. Canal Street, Lebanon, PA 17046, (717) 272-8158;

Paulson Brothers Ordnance Corp., P.O. Box 121, Clear Lake, WI 54005, (715) 263-3300; and

South Bend Replicas, Inc., 61650 Oak Road, South Bend, IN 46614, (219) 289-4500.

For further information, please contact the National Park Service, Museum Management Program, P.O. Box 37127, Suite 230, Washington, DC 20013-7127, or (202) 343-8138.

COMMISSION TO WORK WITH SHENANDOAH VALLEY SITES

Section 606 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 established the **Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District** in Virginia. The Act directs the National Park Service to work with a commission and a local management entity to protect and interpret the historic resources in the Shenandoah Valley associated with the Civil War battles that occurred there. The long-term management and operation of the historic district will be the responsibility of a yet-to-be-created management organization. In the meantime, the Secretary of the Interior will appoint a commission, and through the NPS, will provide assistance to the commission in developing a management plan for the historic district.

The commission is required to submit a draft plan within three years of its first meeting. The plan will include: (1) an inventory of properties that should be preserved because of historic significance; (2) provision for the protection and interpretation of the district's historic resources; (3) provisions for the establishment of a management entity; (4) provisions for implementing continuing interpretation and visitor programs; (5) locations for visitor contact and interpretive facilities; and (6) provisions for uniform historical markers and wayside exhibits, and living history demonstrations. The NPS will provide staff in the Shenandoah Valley to assist the commission.

Civil War sites located in the Shenandoah Valley include: First Kernstown, McDowell, Front Royal, First Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Second Winchester, New Market, Piedmont, Cool Spring, Second Kernstown, Opequon or Third Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Tom's Brook, and Cedar Creek. These sites are examined in the 1993 NPS report *Civil War*

Sites in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. A limited number of copies are still available at no cost. Send requests to the ABPP at the address on the back page of this newsletter. The report is also accessible on the internet at www2.nps.gov/abpp/svs0-1.html.

TREATMENT APPROACHES FOR HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD LANDSCAPES

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing professional standards and providing advice on the preservation of cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In partial fulfillment of this responsibility, the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects were developed in 1976. They consisted of seven sets of standards for the acquisition, protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of historic buildings.

Since their publication in 1976, the Secretary's Standards have been used by State Historic Preservation Officers and the National Park Service to ensure that projects receiving federal money or tax benefits were reviewed in a consistent manner nationwide. The principles embodied in the Standards have also been adopted by hundreds of preservation commissions across the country in local design guidelines.

In 1992, the Standards were revised so that they could be applied to **all** historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places--buildings, structures, sites, objects, districts, and landscapes. The revised Standards were reduced to four sets by incorporating protection and stabilization into preservation, and by eliminating acquisition, which is no longer considered a treatment. Re-titled *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for*

the Treatment of Historic Properties, this new, modified version addresses four treatments: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. The *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* illustrate how to apply these four treatments to cultural landscapes in a way that meets the Standards.

The Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes provide guidance to cultural landscape owners, stewards and managers, landscape architects, preservation planners, architects, contractors, and project reviewers prior to and during the planning and implementation of project work. The American Battlefield Protection Program highly recommends this 150-page, richly illustrated publication to battlefield site managers and others whose decisions influence the character of historic battlefield landscapes.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes is available from the Government Printing Office. The GPO stock number is 024-005-01171-4. The price is \$16.00. Place orders by calling (202) 512-1800, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. eastern time weekdays.

The Secretary of the Interior's
Standards for the Treatment of
Historic Properties

with
**Guidelines for
the Treatment of
Cultural Landscapes**

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Cultural Resource Management and Partnerships
Heritage Preservation Service
Historic Landscape Initiative
Washington, D.C.
1996

City of Franklin \$11,500
Carter House Area Preservation Plan

The City of Franklin will develop a master plan for the Carter House area that identifies where the battle was fought, evaluates the current status of historic properties, and determines the best alternatives for the site's protection, enhancement, and preservation.

Wayne R. Johnson, City Administrator,
City of Franklin (615) 791-3217

Civil War Trust (CWT) \$32,250
Civil War Explorer Educational Materials

The CWT will create a version of its Civil War Explorer software for use as an educational tool. Materials will be adapted for use by students of different ages and will include teachers' guides and lesson plans.

Julie Fix, Explorer Project Coordinator,
CWT (703) 516-4944.

Friends of Manassas National Battlefield Park \$15,000
Stuart's Hill Exhibit

The Friends will design a traveling exhibit for display at the Stuart's Hill Visitor Contact Center at the park. The exhibit will highlight the acquisition of the Stuart's Hill tract, the controversy surrounding the site's protection, and its role in the creation of the ABPP in 1990.

Terri Bard, Historian, Manassas NBP
(703) 361-1339

Friends of Moccasin Bend National Park, Inc. \$20,000
Preservation Management Plan for Moccasin Bend

This local non-profit organization will implement recommendations made in the **Chickamauga and Chattanooga Civil War Sites Assessment** by identifying and evaluating significant

battlefield features; preparing a report describing activities at Moccasin Bend that were key to the Chattanooga campaign; and providing preservation and interpretation recommendations for Civil War resources.

Dan Saieed, Board Member, Friends of Moccasin Bend National Park
(423) 209-6818.

Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg, Inc. \$22,000
Reevaluation and Revision of the Gettysburg National Battlefield Historic District

This project entails a critical evaluation and assessment of the Gettysburg Battlefield Historic District, which encompasses many sites associated with the Battle of Gettysburg outside the Gettysburg National Military Park. The ABPP is funding the final phase of the project: nomination of eight sites associated with the battle to the National Register of Historic Places.

Victoria B. Greenlee, Executive Director, Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg (717) 334-0772

Friends of the Texas Historical Commission, Inc. \$15,000
The Civil War in Texas, Official Map and Guide

The Texas Historical Commission (THC), working through its friends group, will develop Texas military history maps for various historic periods. The first map of the series will be *The Civil War in Texas, Official Map and Guide*. The THC's objective is to pull together the many strands of the state's Civil War history into a map that will relate the story of what the war meant to the men and women who lived in Texas at that time.

Lisa Harvell, Program Administrator,
Division of Architecture, THC
(512) 463-6047

Friends of the Wilderness Battlefield \$9,000

Grant's Knoll Interpretation

The Friends will fabricate three interpretive waysides for Gen. U.S. Grant's headquarters site during the May 1864 battle.

Robert L. Williams, Chairman, Friends of the Wilderness Battlefield
(540) 972-9954

Jumonville Preservation Association \$3,500
Braddock Road/Dunbar's Camp Waysides

The Jumonville Preservation Association will develop two interpretive waysides for the French and Indian War site known as "Dunbar's Camp."

Dr. Walter Powell, President,
Jumonville Preservation Association
(717) 334-1160

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield \$30,000
Bushy Mountain Line Related Lands Conservation Plan

This project is an innovative land use and cultural resource management protection plan for the remaining fortifications outside the boundaries of Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park. The earthworks under study stretch from Lost Mountain through Pine Mountain to Brushy Mountain in Cobb County, Georgia. Currently, no plan or program exists for the permanent preservation of this Civil War trench system.

John F. Cissell, Superintendent,
Kennesaw Mountain NB
(770) 427-4686

Maury County Visitors Bureau \$15,600
Spring Hill Battlefield Interpretation

ABPP funding will provide for interpretation of the Spring Hill Battlefield in Tennessee. Twenty-three wayside markers will be fabricated.

Alton Kelley, Executive Director,
Maury County Visitors Bureau
(615) 381-7176

Mill Springs Battlefield Association (MSBA) \$10,000
Mill Springs Battlefield Interpretation Project

The MSBA will begin implementing the ABPP-funded Mill Springs Interpretation Plan by developing four interpretive signs for the site.

Ron Nicholas, Administrator, MSBA
(606) 679-5725

Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) \$15,000
Big Black River Bridge Battlefield Preservation Plan

The MDAH will prepare a Master Battlefield Preservation/Interpretation Action Plan for the Big Black River Bridge Battlefield in Hinds County, Mississippi. The plan will establish preservation priorities, assist in the creation of a battlefield preservation organization with which the MDAH and other preservation entities can work, and create a process through which the battlefield can be preserved and developed for public interpretation.

Michael F. Beard, Civil War Sites Historian, MDAH (601) 359-6940

Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority \$10,000
Ball's Bluff Battlefield Awareness Project

The Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority will organize a program to train volunteers to interpret the battlefield. Trained volunteers will present a variety of programs on a regular basis, draw and handle more visitors, and help create a positive relationship between visitors and the park.

Paul E. McCray, Park Manager, Ball's Bluff Battlefield (703) 729-0596

New York State Office of Parks,

Recreation and Historic Preservation \$15,000
Oriskany Battlefield Protection Plan

The ABPP is funding the development of a battlefield action plan and public educational materials to foster site protection and preservation of Oriskany battlefield in New York State. Temporary closure in 1991 raised concerns for the Revolutionary War battlefield's long-term preservation. In concert with New York State Parks' renewed restoration initiative, this funding will support steps critical to focusing community and professional consensus on a new vision for the battlefield and the community's role in its preservation.

Nancy Demyttenaere, Regional Historic Preservation Supervisor (315) 492-1756

NPS, Southwest Systems Office (SWSO) \$3,200
Hispanics in the Civil War Workshop

The SWSO will hold a two-day workshop on May 9-10, 1997, that will focus on the impact of the Civil War on the Hispanic community, primarily in northern New Mexico. ABPP funds will go toward scholarships and printing conference materials for workshop participants.

Duane Alire, Superintendent, Pecos NHP (505) 757-6414

Partners in Parks \$21,700
Community Outreach at Petersburg

This project continues efforts to assist Petersburg National Battlefield in planning and implementing a strategy for increased community involvement in Civil War preservation issues and actions, both within and outside the park.

Sarah G. Bishop, President, Partners in Parks (202) 364-7244

Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation, Inc. (RMBF) \$19,800
Rich Mountain Battlefield Education for Preservation

The RMBF will focus on educational priorities to further the preservation of the Rich Mountain Battlefield Civil War Site. The project will increase public awareness through extensive interpretation and direct stabilization of resources. Goals include expanded interpretive exhibits, a multi-media computer presentation, and systematic monitoring of endangered battlefield features.

Phyllis Baxter, Executive Director, RMBF (304) 637-7424

Rutherford County, Tennessee \$13,150
Consensus Building for Unprotected Areas of the Stones River National Battlefield

Rutherford County will create community awareness about the significance of unprotected landscape resources associated with the Battle of Stones River and will foster public and private support for the preservation of these resources by developing marketing tools and a mass media campaign.

Nancy Allen, County Executive, Rutherford County (615) 898-7745

Save Historic Antietam Foundation (SHAF) \$10,400
1862 Maryland Campaign Interpretation & Preservation Initiatives

This project will provide a comprehensive interpretive program that encompasses all aspects of the 1862 Maryland Campaign. SHAF will develop a guide that covers the primary sites in the campaign: Monocacy, South Mountain, Harpers Ferry, Antietam, and Shepherdstown.

Todd Bolton, Chief, Visitor Services Branch, SHAF (304) 535-6223

For more information regarding ABPP funding in general, please contact Ginger Carter at (202) 343-1210 or write to the ABPP at the address on the back page.

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PROFILE BENTONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

In late January 1865, Union Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's army marched north from Savannah, Georgia, to crush Confederate resistance in the Carolinas. By mid-February, the Union army had occupied Columbia, South Carolina. Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston collected his scattered forces in a desperate attempt to impede Sherman's advance. On March 19, Johnston attacked Union troops commanded by Maj. Gen. Henry Slocum near Bentonville. Fighting continued into the next day before the outnumbered Confederates withdrew in the face of Federal reinforcements. Having used up his army's offensive strength on a failed attack, Johnston retreated to Smithfield, North Carolina. With the end of the war in sight, Johnston surrendered to Sherman on April 26 at Durham's Station, North Carolina, after learning of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia.

Preservation activity at Bentonville began during the early 1950s when a local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy purchased the historic Harper House and the adjacent 51 acres. The State of North of Carolina received the property as a donation in 1957 and built a visitor center in 1965. An increase in tourist visitations during the early 1980s prompted the North Carolina General Assembly to acquire an additional 36 acres. In 1986 local residents formed the Bentonville Battleground Historical Association (BBHA) to encourage the battlefield's preservation and to assist in its interpretation. Since 1990 five properties totaling 43 acres have been added to the site: the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites purchased seven acres; The Conservation Fund presented the state with one acre donated by a local resident; the BBHA made two purchases totaling 14 acres; and the Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust, a state organization, purchased 21 acres. In March 1995, a reenactment during the 130th anniversary of the battle raised \$24,000 to protect the site. The battlefield, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971, was designated a National Historic Landmark in June 1996. Through a cooperative agreement with the ABPP established in 1996, the BBHA has begun to develop a comprehensive resource protection and battlefield preservation plan. In 1997, the ABPP awarded the BBHA with funds to complete a comprehensive Global Positioning Survey of the entire battlefield. Currently, the BBHA is raising additional money to complete the comprehensive battlefield preservation plan and to build a new visitor center.

Although a total of 130 acres of the site are protected today, only 20 are considered to be in an area of significant fighting. The remaining area within the 6,695-acre core of this battlefield, as determined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in 1993, is unprotected, owned by private interests, and primarily in agricultural use. Threats to the site include the expansion of a large storage facility owned by North Carolina Natural Gas, local farmers shifting to non-traditional agriculture practices, logging operations that expose earthworks to erosion, and development related to the completion of I-40, located six miles east of the battlefield.

To learn more about preservation activity at this site contact John Goode, Bentonville Battleground Historical Association, P.O. Box 27, Newton Grove, NC 28366, (910) 594-0789.

ISTEA ENHANCEMENT FUNDS

In 1991, Congress passed the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), which authorized federal funds over six years for highways, highway safety, and mass transportation. Included in ISTEA's Surface Transportation Program was the requirement for states to set aside 10% of these funds for transportation enhancement projects. Historic preservation and conservation activities were identified in the Act as eligible for enhancement funding.

In 132 years, no other program has provided as much revenue for Civil War preservation activities. ISTEA grants accompanying matching funds have generated more than \$43 million for Civil War preservation projects. Federal highway enhancement funds provided more than \$23 million matched by \$20 million from other sources for projects at 50 battlefields in 12 states.

In addition to fee and easement purchases at threatened battlefields, ISTEA-funded projects have included such diverse activities as monument restoration on the Nashville battlefield, archaeological research at a Confederate munitions foundry in Alabama, and landscape work for the African American Civil War Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Several states--especially Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, and Alabama--have effectively used ISTEA enhancement funds to their fullest potential. For a comprehensive list of ISTEA enhancement projects at Civil War sites, please contact the Civil War Trust.

ISTEA legislation expires in 1997. For information about the possible reauthorization of ISTEA, contact The Civil War Trust, 2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1120, Arlington, VA 22201, (800) CWT-RUST.

AMERICAN MILITARY HISTORY FOR KIDS

The NPS's Heritage Preservation Services Program and the Department of Defense's Legacy Resources Management Program are pleased to announce the release of a heritage education book, *American Defenders of Land, Sea & Sky*.

Targeted for kids, families, and teachers, *American Defenders* uses 56 nationally significant places--many are National Historic Landmarks--to make important points about building a nation over time. Beginning with the shots at Lexington Green that signaled the start

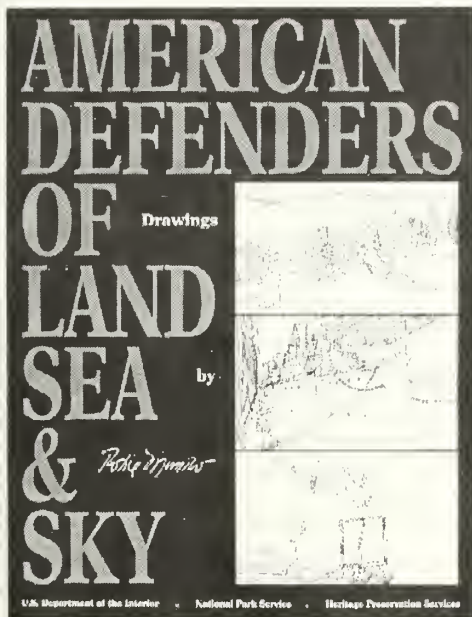
of the American Revolution, it moves forward in time through the War of 1812, the Struggle for Western Territory, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, both World Wars, and into the Cold War.

excellent teacher's guide has been written by Dr. Patricia A. Bonner. *American Defenders of Land, Sea, & Sky* may be ordered for \$5.50 through the Government Printing Office, at (202) 512-1800, fax (202) 512-2250. A 25% discount is offered for purchases of 100 or more copies sent to the same address.

The teaching guide may be requested from Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20012-7127, (202) 343-9583, or e-mail larry_hunter@hps.gov.

University, the six-day symposium will include scholars from around the nation speaking on all aspects of Kentucky's role in the Civil War. The cost is \$525 and includes lodging, meals, transportation to and from the battlefields, and more.

More information can be obtained by contacting Kent Masterson Brown, Director, American Civil War Institute, 1 University Drive, Campbellsville, KY 42718-2799 or call (502) 789-5213.



of the American Revolution, it moves forward in time through the War of 1812, the Struggle for Western Territory, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, both World Wars, and into the Cold War.

The intent of *American Defenders* is to show what "We the People" have done in the past and how it has affected our present and will shape our future. Kids can color in the book's illustrations with crayons, pencils, or pens. Teachers can use the book for structured classroom discussion and activities. An

NOTICES

The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites will host a conference entitled **Till the Sun Goes Down** to celebrate its 10th anniversary. The two-day conference will be held April 24-27, 1997, at the Sheraton Four Points Hotel in Hagerstown, Maryland, and will include lectures, tours, and more.

The feature event will take place at the Maryland Theater on Friday, April 25, when actors from the Turner Network movie *Gettysburg* share dramatic readings, show film clips and reminisce about their experiences working on the film. Scheduled guests include Sam Elliot, who portrayed Gen. John Buford, and Jeff Shara, author of *Gods and Generals*.

For more information, contact the APCWS at 11 Public Square, Suite 200, Hagerstown, MD 21740-5510, (301) 665-1400.



A symposium entitled **The War in Kentucky** will be held at Campbellsville University in Kentucky on July 29-August 3, 1997. Hosted by the American Civil War Institute of Campbellsville

N.B.

The ABPP has moved its Web site!

The new address is
www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/

Please note the change in your Web browser's bookmarks.

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BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

newsletter of the

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Service



Heritage Preservation Services



COIN GRANTS GIVEN TO FOUR BATTLEFIELDS

Since the beginning of 1997, the Secretary of the Interior, working in partnership with The Civil War Trust, has authorized the expenditure of \$624,480 in Civil War commemorative coin surcharge revenues. These grants will preserve significant battlefield land at Mill Springs in Kentucky, Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, Stones River in Tennessee, and Fredericksburg in Virginia.

The **Mill Springs Battlefield Association** will use \$18,780 in commemorative coin revenues to help buy two parcels of land comprising 14 acres (total cost \$93,900). The first parcel contains the area where the 9th Ohio and 10th Indiana's bayonet charge routed the Confederate left and won the January 19, 1862, Battle of Mill Springs for the Union. The second parcel contains the site of the main Confederate field hospital and the site of brutal hand-to-hand fighting between Union and Confederate pickets.

At Gettysburg, \$343,200 in coin revenues will enable the **Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg** purchase historic easements on 159 acres of farmland at two significant sites (total cost \$443,200). The first site was the scene of cavalry fighting between Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and Brig. Gen. George Armstrong Custer. A frame bank barn on the property survives from the time of the battle and is one of only three identified buildings within the authorized boundary of Gettysburg National Military Park to show battle damage. The second site was the scene of the desperate engagement between Confederate Colonel William C. Oates' 15th

Alabama Infantry and Union Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain's 20th Maine at Little Round Top.

The **Stones River National Battlefield** will use its award of \$152,500 to complete the purchase of 23.5 acres of battlefield land in Rutherford County, Tennessee (total cost \$305,000). This property was the scene of intense fighting on January 2, 1863, the third day of the Battle of Stones River. The Union victory at Stones River wrested control of Murfreesboro and middle Tennessee from the Confederates. The battle was an important step in the Union drive to split the Confederacy, and led to the Battle of Chickamauga, the Atlanta Campaign, and Sherman's March to the Sea. The Stones River National Battlefield will acquire and manage the property.

Finally, Civil War commemorative coin revenues totalling \$110,000, and an additional donation of \$20,000 from the Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, allowed the **Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park** to purchase 8.2 acres of battlefield land at Marye's Heights at a higher price than the assessed value of the land. The National Park Service paid the majority of the \$1.65 million bill.

The famous ridge was the focal point of the December 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg. From their strong defensive position along the heights, Confederates commanded by Lt. Gen. James Longstreet bloodily repulsed the II Corps of the Union army, inflicting approximately 8,000 casualties. The National Park Service determined that fee simple acquisition of this property was essential to the integrity of the

ILLINOIS AND KENTUCKY LAUNCH HERITAGE TRAIL



**ILLINOIS-KENTUCKY
OHIO RIVER CIVIL WAR
HERITAGE TRAIL**

On June 20, 1997 the State of Illinois and the Commonwealth of Kentucky announced the planned formation of a Civil War Heritage Trail that will link sites along the Ohio River in

Illinois and Kentucky. Public and private entities in both states will work to identify, evaluate, interpret, and promote historic sites that will be included on the trail. The **Illinois/Kentucky Ohio River Civil War Heritage Trail** is tentatively scheduled to open to the public by December 1998.

Sites along the trail will relate to military operations, civilian unrest, political activities, and commercial and industrial activity from 1861-1865. The trail corridor extends from Cairo, Illinois, to Uniontown and Henderson, Kentucky. Locations in Illinois that have to date been tentatively identified as trail sites include: Cairo, Mound City, Metropolis, Bay City, Battery Rock, Saline Landing, and Old Shawneetown. Locations in Kentucky being considered for inclusion on the trail are: Smith Mills, Uniontown, Cypress Slough, Weston, Smithland, Paducah, and Fort Holt. Other sites will be identified through extensive research and public input.

The Illinois/Kentucky Ohio River Civil War Heritage Trail could be promoted as a destination in itself or as part of current

scenic highway or bicycle/hiking trails. The trail could also be added to The Civil War Trust's nationwide Civil War Discovery Trail and the Lower Mississippi Valley Civil War Heritage Trail.

Illinois and Kentucky saw more Civil War action than many people realize. The Ohio River was a major industrial and commercial asset for the Union. Confederate military and guerrilla bands operated along the Ohio, often with the help of southern sympathizers living in Illinois and in the bitterly divided Union state of Kentucky. Union gunboats regularly patrolled the Ohio River, frequently skirmishing with Confederate troops on the Kentucky side. After capturing Smithland, Kentucky, Union forces were able to advance down the Ohio's tributaries--the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers--piercing western Kentucky and

Tennessee. Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant used Cairo, Illinois, as a staging area for his troops before moving south to capture Vicksburg, Mississippi.

For more about the Illinois/Kentucky Ohio River Civil War Heritage Trail, contact Steve Thompson of the Illinois Historic preservation Agency at (217) 782-8168 or Joe Brent of the Kentucky Heritage Council at (502) 564-7005.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING BEGINS AT GETTYSBURG

On May 21, 1997, Gettysburg National Military Park held the first in a series of public meetings designed to help guide the park's future management and operations. This meeting marked the beginning of the park's General Management Plan (GMP) initiative. The park's current GMP, completed in 1982, does not address issues currently facing the park. The new long-range plan will take a fresh look at the park management and operations and determine how the park can best meet the challenges of the next 15 to 20 years.

A GMP is a tool that sets the basic philosophy and broad guidance for management decisions that affect a park's resources and the visitor's experience. During the planning process, the National Park Service assesses current conditions, predicts future changes at the park, and considers the hopes and concerns of the interested public. The final plan will make general recommendations about cultural resources management, facilities operations, and interpretive programs.

"The National Park Service staff at Gettysburg invites all individuals and groups who share our love of this sacred ground and our concern for its future to join us in an important policy-setting effort," said park Superintendent John A. Latschar. If you would like to be on the mailing list to receive planning newsletters, advance notice of workshops and public meetings, and copies

of the draft plan for comment, please contact Gettysburg National Military Park, 97 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325, or call (717) 334-1124, ext. 452.

FREDERICK COUNTY WINS PLANNING AWARD

On May 5, 1997, the Virginia Planning Association (VAPA) awarded the Frederick County Department of Planning an Honorable Mention for its *Frederick County-Winchester Battlefield Network Plan*. The VAPA, a chapter of the American Planning Association, presents yearly professional planning awards "to encourage and provide recognition to those individuals or groups and projects that demonstrate a high level of excellence in Virginia planning."

The *Battlefield Network Plan* was developed to protect sensitive Civil War battlefields in the City of Winchester and Frederick County, Virginia. It defines and develops specific actions that can be taken to protect these lands. The plan does not suppose that area battlefields become National Parks or assume state or local governmental control is the best option for preservation. Rather, the *Battlefield Network Plan* sets forth strategies that combine the efforts of businesses, government officials, private citizens, and historians to save these sites from suburban development pressures. It identifies tourism opportunities of Civil War heritage preservation and integrates these opportunities into the overall economic development strategy for the region. The plan is an excellent example of how citizens and interest groups can work together to develop solutions for preserving their community's Civil War legacy.

For more information about the Frederick County-Winchester Battlefield Network Plan, please contact Kris Tierney at (540) 665-5651. Story originally published in the VAPA Newsbrief, May-June 1997.

BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

Published by the National Park Service

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THANK YOU!

ABPP AWARDS ADDITIONAL GRANTS FOR 1997

The ABPP has awarded several more competitive grants since the last *Battlefield Update* was published. For more information on the specific projects, please contact the person listed with the project description.

Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) \$69,400
Land Acquisition Workshop; Brandy Station Interpretive Signage; and Trans-Mississippi Boundary Survey

The APCWS will undertake three distinct projects. It will host a two-day training workshop on land acquisition designed for government officials, preservation groups, local historical groups, and the general public. Participants will learn about strategies needed to acquire land for preservation and conservation. The APCWS will also develop an interpretive plan and eight interpretive signs for the APCWS-owned portion of the Brandy Station battlefield. Finally, the organization will conduct a boundary survey/study of the Trans-Mississippi Civil War battlefields--including Prairie D'Ane, Arkansas, and Valverde, New Mexico--that the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission classified as Priority II sites (battlefields with opportunities for comprehensive preservation).

Jeff Driscoll, Director of Programs and Properties, APCWS (301) 665-1400.

Cheyenne Cultural Center \$10,000
Battle of the Washita Oral Tradition Recording

The Cheyenne Cultural Center will gather oral traditions on the Battle of the Washita from identified Cheyenne and Arapaho peoples. These recordings will eventually be translated, compiled and given to the Oklahoma Historical Society and the National Park Service for use at the

Interpretive Center of the Washita Battlefield National Historic Site.

Lawrence Hart, Project Director, Cheyenne Cultural Center (405) 323-6224

The Civil War Trust (CWT) \$20,000
Citizens' Battlefield Preservation Guide

Working closely with the ABPP, the CWT will develop a guide for the public that addresses battlefield preservation issues such as planning, tourism, economic development, land acquisition, and archeology.

Susan Braselton, Director of Programs, CWT (703) 312-7594 or Ginger Carter, Grants Manager, ABPP (202) 343-1210

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency \$40,000
Illinois/Kentucky Ohio River Civil War Heritage Trail

The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, working with the Kentucky Heritage Council, will establish the Illinois/Kentucky Ohio River Civil War Heritage Trail advocacy partnership organization and will produce a Multiple Property nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for the historic sites on the trail. The agency will then design interpretive exhibits for the Illinois portion of the trail and create promotional materials for the trail initiative.

Steve Thompson, Resource Protection Manager, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (217) 782-8168

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield \$30,000
Brushy Mountain Line Related Lands Conservation Plan

The park will sponsor a related lands study of the defensive line along Brushy Mountain taken up by Confederate forces during the Atlanta Campaign of 1864. The study will identify and evaluate historic fortifications along the twelve-mile line and propose alternatives for preservation of those sites.

John F. Cissell, Superintendent, Kennesaw Mountain NB (770) 427-4686

Mississippi Department of Archives and History (MDAH) \$15,000
Champion Hill Battlefield Preservation Plan

The MDAH will prepare a Master Battlefield Preservation/Interpretation Action Plan for the Champion Hill Battlefield in Hinds County, Mississippi. The plan will establish preservation priorities, assist in the creation of a battlefield preservation organization with which the MDAH and other preservation entities can work, and create a process through which the battlefield can be preserved and interpreted.

Michael Beard, Civil War Sites Historian, MDAH (601) 359-6940

Reflection Riding \$28,075
Archeological Survey/Research on the Battle of Lookout Mountain

Reflection Riding will perform historical and archeological research focusing on the historic features and activities associated with the Battle of Lookout Mountain and prepare a protection and interpretive plan, and an overall management plan for the Lookout Mountain area.

Tony Gilbert, Business Manager, Reflection Riding (423) 821-9582

Valley Conservation Council (VCC) \$18,000
McDowell Battlefield/Staunton-to-Parkersburg Pike Project

The VCC will continue to work on the McDowell Battlefield/Staunton-to-Parkersburg Pike Project by researching easement opportunities and assisting local governments with cultural resources planning.

John Hutchinson, Board of Directors, Valley Conservation Council (540) 886-3541

REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND WAR OF 1812 NEWS

As a result of the passage of the **Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study Act of 1996**, the American Battlefield Protection Program is focusing greater attention on military sites associated with those wars. The objective of the Study is to foster the protection of surviving Revolutionary War and War of 1812 sites by gathering comprehensive information about these evocative and irreplaceable places and developing strategies for their preservation. A final Study report will provide local, state, and federal agencies, private organizations, and other battlefield stewards with alternatives for saving and interpreting these sites.

The Study's authorizing legislation set a project budget of \$750,000 for a two year study. Although Congress has yet to appropriate the funds to implement the Study, the ABPP has begun limited preparations so that the Study can be started immediately and completed on time.

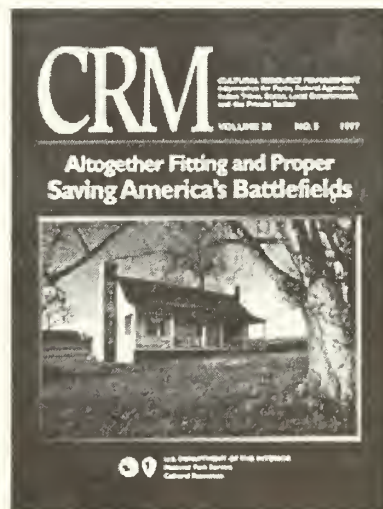
In an effort to identify as many potential historic sites as possible, the ABPP is compiling lists of military events associated with the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. These lists include the names and dates of events associated with regular and partisan terrestrial and naval operations, including battles, sieges, major troop movements, cantonments, bombardments, and burnings. The lists are posted on

the Web at www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/revlist.htm and [1812list.htm](http://www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/1812list.htm), respectively. Additions to the lists are welcome.

The ABPP is also in the process of fostering a network of non-profit organizations, academic institutions, and government agencies interested in promoting the preservation and interpretation of these sites. If your organization is interested in participating in the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study once it begins, or if you are interested in receiving ABPP mailings regarding the Study, please contact the ABPP at the address on the back page of this newsletter.

During the week of June 9, the ABPP sponsored small group meetings in Atlanta, GA, Boston, MA, and Washington, DC, to find out what several of our potential partners would like the Study to accomplish. Represented at the three meetings were U.S. Senators and Representatives, the National Park Service, State Historic Preservation Offices, the Oneida Indian Nation, national non-profit organizations, state park systems, local governments, private historic sites, and land conservancies. Participants discussed, among other topics, which categories of resources to include in the Study, possible site survey and evaluation methodologies, and how public educational initiatives could compliment the Study. The notes from all three meetings will be available to the public in approximately eight weeks.

The American Battlefield Protection Program is pleased to announce the publication of "Altogether Fitting and Proper: Saving America's Battlefields," a special issue of the National Park Service's *CRM* magazine (v. 20, no. 5, 1997). The 48-page periodical includes articles about conservation easement programs, grassroots battlefield preservation efforts, legal aspects of land protection, heritage tourism, landscape treatments, useful computer technologies for battlefield planning and management, and creating successful battlefield preservation partnerships. Many of the ideas expressed in these



articles were presented at the Third National Conference on Battlefield Preservation in September 1996.

The ABPP encourages battlefield friends groups, local governments, and other organizations interested in the issues surrounding preservation of historic battlefield land to order this publication free of charge. To request copies, please contact Larry Hunter, Publications Coordinator, Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, at (202) 343-9583, FAX (202) 343-3803, or Larry_Hunter@nps.gov.

This publication can also be found on the Web! Go to www.cr.nps.gov/crm/ and check out the Archive!

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PROFILE CEDAR CREEK, VIRGINIA

Throughout the Civil War, Union and Confederate forces campaigned for control of the Shenandoah Valley, a north-to-south transportation corridor and fertile agricultural region in Virginia. In 1864, Union Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan was ordered to destroy Confederate Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early's army defending the valley. After a series of Union victories in September and early October 1864, Sheridan believed Early's army was no longer a threat. He moved his troops to Middletown, Virginia, where his men rested near Cedar Creek. On October 19, 1864, Early ordered a surprise attack on the Union troops as they recuperated. Initially, the attack succeeded. Sheridan, however, attacked the flank of his opponent's outstretched line and compelled the Confederates to retreat in defeat. This Union victory marked the end of effective Confederate resistance in the Shenandoah Valley; the South would never again launch an offensive in the region. The outcome of the battle also boosted President Lincoln's popularity, helping him win re-election that November.

Preservation activity at this site began in 1964 when the owner of Belle Grove, an 18th century mansion located on the battlefield, donated the home and an adjacent 100 acres to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In 1969 the National Park Service prepared a study of the site and designated Belle Grove and 900 acres of the Cedar Creek battlefield a National Historic Landmark. Local residents established the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation (CCBF) in 1988 after developers proposed building an office and light industrial park on part of the site. By 1989, CCBF, with assistance from the National Trust and The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), had negotiated with the developer and financed the acquisition of 158 acres.

In 1990, the Secretary of the Interior established the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), and Congress and the Secretary appointed the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War Battlefields. Cedar Creek was designated among the nation's top 50 most important Civil War sites. Since that time, preservation activity at the battlefield has increased. The Hupp's Hill Battlefield Museum, a private enterprise featuring segments of U.S. entrenchments, opened in 1992. Later that same year, the National Trust sponsored archaeological digs on the battlefield. Several groups actively protected the site in 1995: the CCBF, with funds provided by the Summerlee Foundation in Dallas, began restoring the Heater House, a structure located on the site at the time of the battle; the ABPP provided funding for a wayside exhibit; the CCBF opened a visitor center and book shop; the Virginia Commonwealth Transportation Board rejected a proposal for a four-lane highway that would have bisected the battlefield; and the Civil War Trust added the site to their Civil War Discovery Trail. In February 1996, the CCBF board voted to acquire an additional 3.2 acre site adjacent to the protected battlefield land. The CCBF began renovating a building on that site for use as an interpretation center and museum. That same year, the CCBF, with grants from APCWS and Civil War commemorative coin revenues awarded by The Civil War Trust, paid off the debt on its 158 acres and placed the site under a perpetual conservation easement held by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Today 261 acres of this 6,273 acre battlefield—as determined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission in 1993—are protected. Civil War resources beyond the boundaries of protected battlefield land include Union and Confederate earthworks, remnants of fords crossed by Confederate infantry, and several homes and structures that stood at the time of the battle.

For more information about this site, contact the Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 229, Middletown, VA, 22645, (540) 869-1438.

VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN TRAIL ENDANGERED

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has named the Vicksburg Campaign Trail one of the nation's Eleven Most Endangered Historic Sites. The Trust issues its Most Endangered list once a year to identify and call attention to extremely significant historic properties that may be lost if immediate action is not taken to preserve them.

Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's Vicksburg campaign and siege of 1863 resulted in the defeat of Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton's Confederate forces. Thus, the Union army achieved its first objective in the Western Theater--the capture of the bluffs at Vicksburg and control of the Mississippi River. Following the path taken by Grant, the Vicksburg Campaign Trail links battlefields at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, the Big black River Bridge, and Vicksburg in Mississippi, as well as East Carroll, Madison, and Tensas Parishes in Louisiana.

The trail includes more than 40 individual sites, about half of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and a variety of resources, including battlefields, buildings, cemeteries, historic roads, waterways, and fording places. Many of the sites associated with the campaign have been altered very little since the Civil War. These sites possess a rare degree of historical significance and integrity and offer an excellent opportunity for comprehensive preservation and interpretation. Today, however, many of these sites face immediate threats from timber operations, highway construction, casino development, and neglect. The Jackson battlefield, for example, has been lost to development, and two significant buildings, the Shaifer House in Claiborne County and the Coker House in Hinds County, are collapsing due to deterioration and erosion.

The crisis facing the Vicksburg Campaign Trail sites is severe enough that the National Trust for Historic Preservation,

the nation's leading private preservation organization, added the trail sites to its 1997 Most Endangered list. The Trust's Most Endangered list has been a powerful tool for raising public awareness about threatened sites and for rallying support to help save them. Richard Moe, the Trust's President, commented that "It would be a tragedy to lose the Vicksburg Campaign Trail. Nowhere else in this country do we have the chance to preserve the sites of an entire Civil War campaign. We must rally around the Vicksburg Campaign Trail and protect this pivotal, dramatic piece of American history for future generations."

GEORGIA-PACIFIC AWARDS GRANT TO WILDERNESS FRIENDS

The National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) announced in April that the Friends of the Wilderness Battlefield would receive a donation of lumber and other building materials worth approximately \$12,000 from the Georgia-Pacific Corporation and the NPCA. The Friends will use the materials to repair or replace about 30 foot bridges throughout the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park that have deteriorated due to age, overuse, and flooding. Some park trails have had to be closed because bridges were unsafe.

The donation is part of an ongoing program between Georgia-Pacific and NPCA to help National Park friends groups finance essential park-improvement projects. The Friends of Wilderness Battlefield is one of eight groups around the country that received cash grants, materials, or technical assistance this year.

For more information about the NPCA/Georgia-Pacific grant program, please contact the NPCA at 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036 or (202) 223-6722. Story excerpted from FOWB Summer 1997 Newsletter.

FORT LAMAR SAVED

Fort Lamar, part of the **Secessionville** battlefield near Charleston, South Carolina, was dedicated as a state Heritage Trust site on Monday, June 16, 1997. Preservation of the endangered James Island site was accomplished through the cooperative efforts of the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, volunteers, and two local property owners who donated 10.5 acres of the 14 acre site. The fort itself, comprising three and a half acres, was purchased with \$150,000 through the state Heritage Trust program, which is primarily funded by a fraction of documentary stamp purchases required in real estate transactions.

Local Civil War re-enactors and members of the Charleston-based **South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust** spent hundreds of hours clearing underbrush and providing for public access around the fort, generally considered by historians as second only to Fort Sumter among significant Civil War sites in South Carolina. From its ramparts, Confederate defenders of Charleston beat back a superior force of Union troops on June 16, 1862.

At the dedication, State Senator Glenn McConnell urged the 200 attendees to press for government assistance for the preservation of other historic sites. He quoted Abraham Lincoln: "A country with no respect for its past will have little worth remembering in the future."

For more information about Fort Lamar, contact the SC Battleground Preservation Trust, P.O. Box 12441, James Island, SC 29412. Story originally published in The Post and Courier (Charleston, SC) June 21, 1997.

COIN GRANTS, from page 1

Fredericksburg battlefield. Two acres of the new land was officially opened to the public on June 21, 1997. The remaining 6.2 acres will open to the public within the next year.

According to the United States Mint, sales of Civil War commemorative coins generated \$5,909,649. Based on this figure and the total amount of approved expenditures from 1995-1997, the ABPP estimates that \$1,658,205 in coin revenues remain for the acquisition of endangered battlefield lands. The Civil War Trust is expected to forward five additional applications for grants to the Department of the Interior in 1997.

NOTICES

Numerous events are planned for the 135th anniversary of the **Battle of Antietam**, in Sharpsburg, Maryland. Antietam National Battlefield will present special tours on the weekend of September 13 and 14. That same weekend, the town will host its annual **Sharpsburg Heritage Festival**. The Festival includes free band concerts of Civil War music, living history demonstrations, plays, walking tours of the historic town, a craft fair, lectures, and more. All events are free and will be held at street level or in handicapped-accessible buildings.

At 6 pm on Wednesday, September 17, an anniversary ceremony will be held on the battlefield near the Dunker Church. Afterwards, a special lecture will start at 7 pm in the park visitor center auditorium. There is no charge for this special program beyond the regular park entrance fee of \$2 per adult or \$4 per family.

For more information about the Sharpsburg Heritage Festival, call 1-800-228-STAY. For park events information, call (301) 432-5124.

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AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

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ABPP's 1998 GRANTS CYCLE BEGINS

The American Battlefield Protection Program's (ABPP) 1998 applications for battlefield preservation funding are now available. Monies will be awarded to those projects that lead directly to the preservation of battlefield lands. FY97 funding totaled \$611,000; FY98 funding total is expected to be comparable. The average amount per grant in past years has been approximately \$22,000.

Funding is available for any battlefield site located on American soil. Preference will be given to those battlefields listed in the *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* Priority I and Priority II lists. All other Civil War and other war (e.g., French and Indian War, Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican American War, Indian Wars, Spanish American War, and World War II) battlefields are eligible for funding provided that: 1) the site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places; or 2) the grant application is accompanied by a letter from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) acknowledging the battlefield's probable eligibility for the National Register.

Eligible applicants include units of federal, state, and local governments, Indian tribes, non-profit organizations, colleges, universities, and battlefield friends groups. The ABPP looks favorably upon projects involving multiple organizations.

Samples of eligible projects include historical and archaeological surveys, historical research, National Register nominations, strategic and interpretive plans, related-lands studies, interpretation, training sessions, and workshops. Anyone considering a project that involves GIS/GPS technology may wish to discuss the development of their proposal with the National Park Service's Cultural Resources GIS staff at (202) 343-2239.

Non-eligible projects include land acquisition, payment of rent on properties or land, fund-raising, lobbying, battle reenactments, new construction or reconstruction of historical resources, permanent staff positions, object or material culture curation, and capital construction or improvements. Projects on National Park Service-owned lands are not eligible.

Applications have been distributed to all organizations, park sites, and government agencies currently on the ABPP mailing list. Other interested groups should contact Larry Hunter, Heritage Preservation Services Publications Coordinator, at (202) 343-9583 or larry_hunter@nps.gov to request an application.

Completed applications must be received by December 31, 1997. Late applications will not be considered. If you have questions about the application or grant process, contact Ginger Carter, ABPP Grants Manager, at (202) 343-1210.

SENATE PASSES BATTLEFIELD ACQUISITION RESOLUTION

On September 17, 1997, the Senate unanimously passed an amendment to the Department of Interior FY98 Appropriations bill introduced by Sen. James Jeffords (R-VT) and Sen. Robert Torricelli (D-NJ) to target funds for the acquisition of historic Civil War battlefield land. The amendment requests that some of the additional \$700 million requested by the President for the Land and Water Conservation Fund be used to acquire Civil War battlefield lands.

In his remarks to the Senate, Torricelli noted that "Our amendment, through a sense of the Senate, will ask that the conferees use their best efforts to use funding available in the Land and [Water] Conservation Fund to immediately make available, within [National] Park Service boundaries, funding to save those lands still available." The amendment requests "less than 10% of the funding available to Congress this year out of the conservation funds." As a "sense of the Senate" resolution, this amendment set no specific funding level for battlefield land acquisition.

In 1993, the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission recommended that Congress "enact a Civil War Heritage Preservation law that supplements existing historic preservation and park land acquisition programs." The Jeffords-Torricelli resolution is the first effort on the part of Congress to address that recommendation.

The entire appropriations bill is now in conference committee.

ISTEA EXTENDED

On October 1, 1997, Congress passed a bill to extend the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) from 1991 through March 31, 1998. Funds available from ISTEA have provided more than \$43 million for battlefield land acquisition, site interpretation, and other enhancements. Rep. Bud Shuster (R-9-PA), who introduced the extension bill, remarked that "this extension is prudent and necessary. As we near the close of the First Session of the 105th Congress, it seems that there is simply no way to adequately address the budget issues until early next year."

Members of Congress have,

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however, started working on new laws patterned after ISTEA. On September 12, 1997, Sen. John Warner (R-VA) introduced the **Intermodal Transportation Act of 1997** (S. 1173). This bill revises the Surface Transportation Program (STP), which required states to set aside 10% of program funds for transportation enhancement projects such as cultural resource and environmental preservation. Warner's new version of the STP decreases from 10% to 8% the funds apportioned to the states for enhancement activities. The bill also requires that the matching share of STP grant funds must equal the federal share, although funds from other federal agencies may count toward the match.

Currently, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee is working on its revision of ISTEA, called the **Building Efficient Surface Transportation Equity Act of 1997** or BESTEA (H.R. 2400). BESTEA is expected to extend from FY98 to FY03. The current version of BESTEA does not substantially alter the level of funding for STP enhancement projects from the original 1991 ISTEA legislation.

REGIONAL TRUST TO BUY CHANCELLORSVILLE LAND

In early September 1997, the **Central Virginia Battlefields Trust** (CVBT) placed a \$100,000 down-payment on 100 acres in the heart of the Chancellorsville battlefield in Virginia. The tract lies along Route 3, a rapidly developing corridor in Spotsylvania County, and is contiguous with the eastern edge of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park's Chancellorsville unit. The CVBT is considering donating the land to the park once the purchase is completed next spring. The tract does lie within

the park's authorized boundary, but has been in private ownership.

According to Noel Harrison, the park's Cultural Resources Manager, the tract was important throughout the battle. On May 1, 1863, the Union Army of the Potomac abandoned the ground as the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia moved west from Fredericksburg. The next day, Confederate feints across this area distracted the Union army from Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's daring and ultimately successful flank attack. On May 3, Confederates attacked the Union center across this tract.

The CVBT has until next March to raise an additional \$350,000 in order to close the deal on the land. The group has emerged as a significant force in the Virginia battlefield preservation community. Last June, the CVBT contributed \$20,000 to the purchase of 8.2 acres on Marye's Heights at the Fredericksburg battlefield.

For information about preservation concerns at the Chancellorsville battlefield, please contact John Hennessy, Assistant Superintendent of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania NMP, at 120 Chatham Drive, Fredericksburg, VA 22405 or (540) 371-0802.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY COMMISSION NAMED

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt named 19 members to the **Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District Commission** on September 22, 1997. The charter for the Commission signed by Babbitt approves 17 appointees nominated by Rep. Frank R. Wolf (R-10-VA) and Sen. John Warner (R-VA), one member representing the Governor of Virginia, and one member representing the Director of the National Park Service. The commissioners

nominated by Wolf and Warner include ten private property owners, five representatives of local governments, a Civil War historian, and a historic preservationist.

Congress authorized the Historic District and Commission in November 1996. Since then, the National Park Service has been coordinating efforts to establish the Commission, which will develop a plan for protecting and interpreting the historic, cultural, and natural resources associated with the Civil War battlefields and campaigns in the Valley.

Commissioner Joseph W. A. Whitehorne remarked that the Commission will "provide a vision and coordinate a lot of disparate efforts" to preserve the battlefields in the Valley. "The feds [sic] are providing administration and guidance," but he said "it will be up to the locals to decide what to do with the properties themselves."

Congress is currently working to provide funding for the project as part of the Department of the Interior FY98 Appropriations bill. The House version requests \$100,000. The Senate version proposes that funds should come from the \$5 million expected to be appropriated for, and divided between, all National Heritage Areas.

For more information about the project, contact Sandy Rives, Shenandoah National Park, (804) 985-7293. (Article based on a story by Diane Hartson, Northern Virginia Daily, September 24, 1997).

THANKS!

To all of our readers who took the time to reply to the ABPP Subscriber Survey, thank you!

Your responses will help us serve you more efficiently and allow us to tailor *Battlefield Update* to your interests.

CONSERVATION EASEMENT LEGISLATION PASSED

On August 5, 1997, the President signed into law a modified version of The Taxpayer Relief Act (P.L. 105-34). Section 508 of that law provides an exclusion from the federal estate tax for land subject to a permanent conservation easement. Originally introduced in Congress as The American Farm and Ranch Protection Act, Section 508 was designed to encourage landowners to protect agricultural and rural lands. This legislation presents significant opportunities for the preservation of battlefield lands, but also has important limitations.

Section 508 allows an estate's executor to exclude from a decedent's estate for federal estate tax purposes 40% of the value of land subject to a conservation easement if the easement meets the following requirements:

- the land covered by the easement is in or within a 25-mile radius of a Metropolitan Statistical Area as defined by the Office of Management and Budget (typically an area with a population over 50,000), a national park or national wilderness area designated as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System (although the Secretary of the Treasury may deny the exclusion for land within 25 miles of a national park or wilderness area if the Secretary can establish that the land is not under significant development pressure), or 10 miles of a national urban forest (as designated by the USDA Forest Service);

- the easement is perpetual and has been donated, not sold;
- the easement prohibits all but minimal commercial and recreational use on the land;

- the easement is donated by the decedent or a member of the decedent's family;

- the decedent or a member of the decedent's family owned the donated land for at least three years immediately prior to the decedent's death; and, most importantly for owners of historic battlefield lands,

- the easement meets the requirements of Section 170(h) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) of 1986 except that easements falling solely under clause (iv) of that Section, pertaining to historic structures and land areas, will not qualify.

This last requirement disallows easements that provide only for historic preservation. However, if battlefield landowners choose to place easements on their lands to protect environmentally sensitive areas, open space, or scenic landscapes, such easements would qualify under this law.

Several other points about the new law are noteworthy. The maximum amount which may be excluded under this provision is \$500,000 per estate, phased in \$100,000 per year increments. Also, development rights retained in the easement will be taxed; however, heirs have nine months from the decedent's death to agree to eliminate some or all such retained development rights in exchange for a proportionate reduction in federal estate tax.

Other legal conditions apply. Consult with your tax attorney for further details.

Information for this article was provided by the Piedmont Environmental Council, Charlottesville, Virginia.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND WAR OF 1812 PRESERVATION NEWS

The 105th Congress did not request funding for the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study in the Department of Interior FY98 Appropriations bill. The Study was authorized in November 1996 without appropriations. ♦

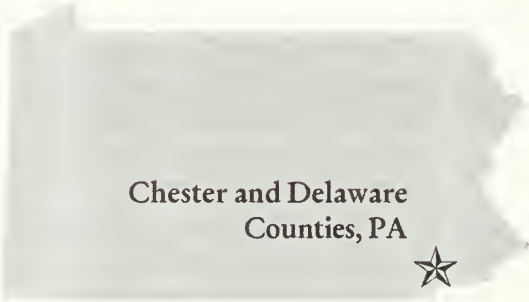
A number of Revolutionary War historic preservation projects are under way in Pennsylvania. On September 11, 1997, the First Lady of Pennsylvania, Michele M. Ridge, on behalf of the Governor, the General Assembly, and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC), formally declared the **Brandywine Battlefield National Historic Landmark** the first **Commonwealth Treasure** of Pennsylvania. The designation as a Commonwealth Treasure recognizes "extraordinary historic significance." According to the PHMC, "a Commonwealth Treasure may be a historic site, structure, artifact, or record with distinction to both the nation and the Commonwealth. Such selection elevates the importance of the Treasure to a priority for preservation and interpretation." The 6,000-acre battlefield, which lies in the heart of the scenic Brandywine River Valley, is endangered by encroaching residential development.

During the press conference at the battlefield, Mrs. Ridge remarked that the designation reflected Pennsylvania's desire to make the battlefield a priority for tourism, the Commonwealth's second largest industry. She applauded the local media for its "communication efforts" on behalf of battlefield preservation and emphasized the importance of preserving historic sites for the educational benefit to future generations of Pennsylvania's children. Numerous state legislators, Chester and Delaware County officials, and preservation organization representatives were on hand for the dedication ceremony.

For more information about Commonwealth Treasures, please contact the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, P.O. Box 1026, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1026 or (717) 787-3362. For battlefield preservation information, contact the Brandywine Conservancy, P.O. Box 141, Chadds Ford, PA 19317 or (610) 388-2700. ♦

Chester County, Pennsylvania, plans to launch an initiative to identify and document all of the county's Revolutionary War resources. Chester County is best known for its association with the British campaign for Philadelphia in 1777, but it was also the site of the First Continental Powder Works and other war-related industries.

County Historic Preservation Officer Jane Davidson will lead a force of roughly 300 volunteers to scour the county for remnants of Chester County's Revolutionary War past. The volunteers will record survey data using Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission cultural resources inventory forms. Davidson hopes that Chester County's effort will serve as a pilot project for the larger, national inventory and evaluation process to take place once Congress appropriates funds for the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study. ♦



Chester and Delaware
Counties, PA

In April 1997, **The Paoli Battlefield Preservation Fund**, a non-profit group in Malvern, Pennsylvania, began a campaign to protect the site of the famed "Paoli Massacre." The 40-acre core of the battlefield is currently owned by Malvern Preparatory School, which has offered to sell the intact site to the Fund if the

organization can raise \$2.5 million by April 1999. If the group cannot meet this deadline, the school will put the property on the open market.

The Battle of Paoli took place in the early morning hours of September 21, 1777. British troops commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles Grey surprised the camp of Continental and militia forces under Brig. Gen. "Mad" Anthony Wayne and routed them. The night assault was made with bayonets and swords only, a tactic that ensured stealth and surprise but also left American casualties badly mutilated. Fifty-three American soldiers were killed, and the brutal defeat was quickly labeled a "massacre." The battlefield has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

For additional information about preservation efforts at Paoli, contact Patrick McGuigan, Paoli Battlefield Preservation Fund, P.O. Box 437, One East First Avenue, Malvern, PA 19355. ♦

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PROFILE

PERRYVILLE, KENTUCKY

In the late Spring of 1862, the Union Army of the Ohio began a slow and deliberate advance on Chattanooga, Tennessee. The glacial pace of the Federal column provided Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg with the necessary time to move 35,000 men from Mississippi to the city's defense. From there Bragg planned to out-march the Union army and carry the war deep into Kentucky, a border state with divided loyalties to both the Union and the Confederacy. The Confederates advanced north from Chattanooga toward Louisville, Kentucky, compelling the Army of the Ohio to move on a parallel track. The Union army arrived in Louisville first, and a Confederate attack on the city never materialized. On October 1, the Federal army of 55,000 men advanced from Louisville to engage the Confederates, who waited at the small crossroads village of Perryville. On October 8, the Federals attacked. After one day of battle, Bragg decided to retreat in the face of overwhelming Federal reinforcements and ordered a withdrawal from Kentucky within the week. As a result, Confederate influence in the crucial border state waned and Kentucky remained in Union control for the duration of the war.

Preservation activity began in 1901 when the Commonwealth of Kentucky acquired a small Confederate cemetery on the site and created the Perryville Battlefield Commission to maintain it. By 1928 the Commission had acquired 18 acres of the battlefield. The Commonwealth's preservation efforts continued; in 1936 it established the Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site, constructed a visitors center in 1965, and during the 1970s protected an additional 81 acres. In 1966, the National Park Service (NPS) designated more than 2,500 acres a National Historic Landmark.

The site was recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as one of 25 priority Civil War battlefields in the country in 1990. Within that year, local preservation efforts increased dramatically; the Kentucky Department of Transportation awarded an ISTEA grant of \$2.5 million to protect land and develop a new visitors center; the Commonwealth established the Perryville Enhancement Project (PEP) to locate funding sources to match ISTEA funds and negotiate land acquisitions; the Kentucky Heritage Council (KHC) and the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) funded a resource protection plan; and local residents established the Perryville Battlefield Protection Association, a non-profit friends group. In 1992, the Cultural Resources Geographic Information System office of the NPS surveyed and digitally mapped existing battlefield features.

The 1993 *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report* designated Perryville one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country. That same year, the ABPP and the KHC provided two years of funding to implement a battlefield protection plan. In 1994, the battlefield's National Historic Landmark designation was expanded to 7,000 acres and included the town of Perryville. The next year, the KHC funded an archaeological survey of the park, the PEP acquired 154 acres with ISTEA funds and a match from The Conservation Fund and the Kentucky Colonels, and The Civil War Trust (CWT) added the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.

More recently, the PEP acquired roughly 200 acres with ISTEA funds and match from the CWT, made possible through funds raised from the sale of Civil War commemorative coins, and from The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites. The Town of Perryville has also agreed not to extend water or sewer lines into the battlefield. The PEP has transferred all acquired lands and conservation easements to the Commonwealth and continues to negotiate with property owners to protect battlefield land.

Today nearly 450 acres of the 10,213-acre site (as determined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission) are protected. Unprotected areas of the site closely resemble their appearance at the time of the Civil War, although today more land is cleared of vegetation. The conversion of farmland into residential subdivisions threatens to the site.

To learn more about this site contact Mary Breeding, Perryville Enhancement Project, P.O. Box 65, Perryville, KY 40468, (606) 332-1862.

LITERATURE AND INFORMATION

A report on the June 1997 strategy meetings on the **Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study** will be available in early November 1997. The report will reflect the views of the meetings' participants concerning 1) the importance of the study; 2) the types of resources to be considered in the study; 3) the study methodology; 4) the role of the study in promoting greater preservation of the sites involved; 5) the roles and responsibilities of a study advisory group; and 6) the involvement of partners in the study. Please request copies from Hampton Tucker of the ABPP at (202) 343-3580 or hampton_tucker@nps.gov.

NOTICES

The American Battlefield Protection Program is pleased to announce that plans are underway for its **Fourth National Conference on Battlefield Preservation**, to be held in September 1998. The location and dates of the conference will be announced in the next issue of *Battlefield Update*.

Suggestions regarding session topics, types of sessions, speakers, or battlefield tours are welcome. Organizations interested in co-sponsoring the conference or hosting special events should contact the ABPP as soon as possible. Please direct all comments and inquiries about the conference to Hampton Tucker at (202) 343-3580 or hampton_tucker@nps.gov.

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American Battlefield Protection Program
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AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

U.S. Department of the Interior ♦ National Park Service ♦ Heritage Preservation Services



THE FUTURE OF MOBILE BAY

In early November 1997, the Blue and Gray Education Society (BGES) organized and led a conference in Orange Beach, Alabama, to examine heritage tourism issues and opportunities that face the sites associated with Mobile Bay's Civil War history. The conference, co-sponsored by the ABPP, brought together representatives of local military sites, state tourism offices, local preservation groups, consultants, and other interested organizations for two days of tours and focused discussions.

Beginning with visits to Forts Morgan (owned and administered by the Alabama Historical Commission), Gaines (owned and administered by the Dauphin Island Parks & Recreation Board), and Blakeley (owned and administered by the Historic Blakeley Authority), the attendees got a first-hand look at these beautiful but rapidly eroding sites. Attendees were asked to tour the forts as a typical visitor, yet to pay close attention to the condition of the structures and the surrounding areas.

Everyone then gathered to discuss the physical state of the sites, and to develop ideas about what can be done to assist these and other Civil War resources in the Mobile Bay area. Problems such as lack of funding, shortage of staff, poor inter-



Interior view of Fort Gaines, with the anchor of the USS Hartford, the Federal flagship during the Battle of Mobile Bay, at right foreground. Photo by Ed Besch.

pretation, increasing development, and insufficient supportive resources (i.e., hotels, gift shops, gas stations, etc.) topped the list of concerns expressed by the battlefield site representatives. Of more immediate concern is the severe problem of structural mortar erosion that exists at Forts Morgan and Gaines. This deterioration is due mainly to the numerous hurricanes that have blasted the forts over the years. Another severe storm could do irreparable damage.

HISTORIC CHARLESTON TO HOST BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION CONFERENCE

The American Battlefield Protection Program is pleased to announce that the **Fourth National Conference on Battlefield Preservation** will be held in historic downtown Charleston, South Carolina, from September 16–19, 1998. As in years past, we expect this conference to attract battlefield site managers and staff, community planners, non-profit organizations, state and local government representatives, historians, and battlefield enthusiasts. We hope to see representatives from Civil War sites, but also battlefields associated with the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, Indian Wars, and other wars fought on American soil. The preliminary program for the conference includes a day of workshops, two days of general sessions, and one day of battlefield tours. We are presently working with the Charleston Visitors Center to arrange supplemental tours of the historic district and Low Country plantations.

The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) will host a one-day pre-conference workshop on September 16. The workshop will provide participants with a "nuts and bolts" primer on battlefield land acquisition strategies and techniques. Workshop topics will include real estate law, working with local governments, volunteers, and landowners, and post-acquisition land management. Plenty of time

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See MOBILE BAY, page 2

See CONFERENCE, page 2

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After reviewing the concerns of all the attendees, the discussion moved on to problem solving. The idea of uniting the region's various Civil War organizations in order to market the larger Mobile Bay area as a heritage region, or to create an extended heritage trail, was agreed upon by all. This idea has been successfully implemented in other areas such as Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Tullahoma, Tennessee.

As this was the first meeting of these organizations, much work lies ahead. The BGES is preparing a conference report, which will be available in February 1998 for a small fee to cover printing, shipping, and

handling. For additional information about the conference, the report, and the Mobile Bay area Civil War heritage initiative, please contact Len Riedel, Executive Director, BGES, Box 129, Danville, VA 24543-0129, or (804) 797-4535.

will be given for individuals and small groups to meet with the presenters and deal with site-specific issues.

Sessions on the first day (September 17) of the conference will examine the tools used to define a battlefield. Tentative sessions include (1) nominating battlefields to the National Register of Historic Places, (2) archaeological tools used to identify and evaluate battlefield land and resources, (3) the battlefield as part of the larger cultural landscape, and (4) documenting, evaluating, and managing underwater sites associated with naval battles. The second day of conference sessions will explore the methods used by local governments and community organizations to incorporate this information into planning for long-range resource preservation, community development, and economic growth. Throughout the conference we will employ case studies to highlight friends groups and local governments that have used these techniques to save significant battlefield land. On September 17 and 18, an exhibit room designated for battlefield friends groups, non-profit organizations, and consultants will be available for information and souvenir distribution.

The final day of the conference will be dedicated to tours of Civil War and Revolutionary War battle sites in and around Charleston. Suggestions regarding session topics, types of sessions, speakers, or battlefield tours are welcome. Organizations interested in hosting special events or reserving a space in the exhibit area should contact the ABPP as soon as possible. Information about accommodations will be posted in the next issue of *Battlefield Update*. Please direct all comments and inquiries about the conference to Hampton Tucker at (202) 343-3580 or htucker@hps.cr.nps.gov.

The Blue and Gray Education Society Announces 1998 Seminar Schedule

The Blue and Gray Education Society (BGES), the nation's only non-profit educational organization devoted to battlefield interpretation, is pleased to announce its 1998 Seminar and Tour Program. Beginning in early March and ending in early December, the BGES will sponsor educational programs in Dallas, Texas; Corinth, Mississippi; Athens, Ohio; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Harpers Ferry, West Virginia; Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Fredericksburg, Culpeper, Manassas, Richmond, and Lexington, Virginia. All proceeds from the 1998 symposia and tours will benefit interpretation at Civil War sites in and around Mobile Bay, Alabama.

For informative brochures describing each event, write to BGES, Dept BGS, 416 Beck Street, Norfolk, VA 23503, or call Executive Director Len Riedel at (804) 797-4535.

BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

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www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/

OPEN LETTER FROM GETTYSBURG NMP

The ABPP is aware of the intense national interest in Gettysburg National Military Park's decision to build a new visitor complex for the park. In response to your calls and

letters, we have reproduced in full Gettysburg NMP Superintendent John Latschar's letter to the Civil War community regarding the new visitor facility.

December 3, 1997

Members of the Civil War Preservation Community:

This letter is about Gettysburg National Military Park's plans for a new National Park Service visitor center and museum. The recent selection of a development team to begin negotiations with the NPS with the goal of developing new Visitor Center and Museum facilities at Gettysburg National Military Park will allow the park to accomplish four long-term preservation goals. Those goals are:

- Protect the park's collection of historic objects and archives. We need to provide NPS-standard, environmentally controlled space for the permanent protection and preservation of the park's world-famous collection of Civil War era artifacts and archives. The current facilities lack heat, air conditioning, humidity and dust control, and fire and intrusion protection.
- Preserve the Cyclorama Painting. We must provide adequate facilities for the long-term preservation and display of the Cyclorama painting, "High Tide of the Confederacy." The current building housing this painting was inadequately designed and has structurally failed, exposing the painting to both structural stress and excess humidity.
- Provide high quality interpretive and educational opportunities for visitors. We need to provide visitors with an understanding of the Gettysburg Campaign within the broad context of the causes and consequences of the Civil War, and its continuing legacy to the American people. The current visitor center structure makes this impossible.
- Restore the High Water Mark of the battle. We need to restore the significant historic landscapes of the Union battle lines of the 2nd and 3rd days of the Battle of Gettysburg. The current visitor center and Cyclorama building were both constructed on some of the most hallowed and blood-stained ground at Gettysburg NMP. We need to remove these buildings and re-sanctify the ground they are occupying, in order to honor the valor and sacrifices of those men who fought and died for their beliefs.

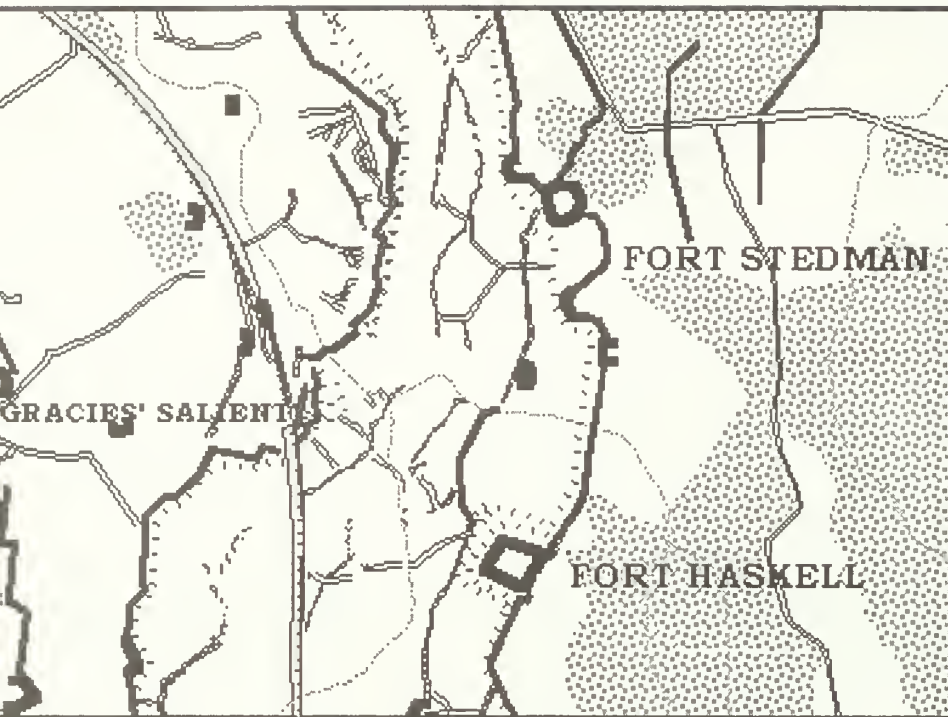
For several years, specific requests to fix the problems in the current Visitor and Cyclorama Centers were not funded. These funding requests, competing against thousands of other worthy projects within the NPS's multi-billion dollar backlog of capital projects, never even made it onto the list of the top 200 construction priorities in the National Park Service. In January 1995 the NPS reached the decision that it was highly unlikely that appropriated funds could be obtained from Congress to resolve the current deficiencies in these park facilities, or to achieve the four park goals. Consequently, the Director of the NPS approved the concept of exploring a private-public partnership.

In December 1996 the NPS released a formal "Request for Proposals for Visitor Center and Museum Facilities" (RFP) at Gettysburg NMP. A national NPS evaluation panel reviewed the six proposals received. The team of Kinsley Equities, in partnership with National Geographic Television, Destination Cinema, Gettysburg Tours, and John L. Adams & Company, was unanimously recommended by the evaluation panel as having presented the best overall proposal.

The proposal was selected because it best satisfied all the criteria that the park had identified in the RFP. The summary reasons for the unanimous recommendation are:

- #1 - The proposal satisfies completely the park's four main preservation goals listed above.

See LETTER, page 5



*GIS View of Union and Confederate Siegeworks (dark, heavy lines),
near Petersburg, Virginia 1865*

PRODUCING BATTLEFIELD BASE MAPS WITH GIS

The Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems (CRGIS) Facility, the ABPP's sister branch within the National Park Service, is assisting Petersburg National Battlefield and Pamplin Park Civil War Site in the development of a computerized historic base map that will cover much of the area of the siege and battles around Petersburg, Virginia. The base map is derived from a series of large-scale maps that were surveyed and drawn in 1865 under the direction of Col. Nathaniel Michler, USA. CRGIS is computerizing eight map sheets, each sheet covering roughly 12.3 square miles. With five sheets completed, some interesting statistics have begun to emerge. The main Federal siege line extended 13.8 miles from the Appomattox River to Hatcher's Run. The corresponding Confederate lines ran for 11.7 miles. The Federal armies constructed an additional 9.1 miles of earthworks to protect the rear of their camps. The length of all earthworks--batteries, trenches, picket lines, and covered ways--depicted on the five map sheets has reached 127.4 miles! More than 3,500 structures are shown on the maps, including a detailed study of downtown Petersburg. Land use information derived from the historic maps shows that the contending armies clear cut more than 4,400 acres of woodlands during the siege.

When completed in 1998, the base map will be used to locate, identify, inventory, and track the condition of Petersburg's surviving historic resources. Petersburg National Battlefield will incorporate the map information into its revised General Management Plan. Pamplin Park Civil War Site will use the base map for earthworks management and interpretation. Both parks will rely on the historic base map to advocate for resource protection and preservation. For more information about this project, contact David Lowe, CRGIS, at (202) 343-1034 or dlowe@hps.cr.nps.gov.

PALMITO RANCH GAINS LANDMARK STATUS

The Palmito Ranch battlefield in Cameron County, Texas, best known as the site of the final major land engagement of the Civil War, was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) by the Secretary of the Interior on September 25, 1997. The designation did not, however, stem from the site's military significance. Instead, NHL status was awarded because the battlefield represents the economic and diplomatic importance of the Lower Rio Grande Valley to both the Confederacy and the Union.

According to the NHL nomination, "while the Battle of Palmito Ranch did nothing to affect the outcome of the war, it is representative of the war-long struggle between the North and South to control southern ports and manipulate foreign diplomacy for economic and military advantage." During the war, the Lower Rio Grande Valley was an outlet for Southern cotton exports and a draw for international weapons imports. "The army that possessed the Rio Grande Valley controlled a key link in the Confederacy's economic lifeline, particularly in the waning years of the war when the Union naval blockades effectively closed other Southern ports." In 1993, the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission identified Palmito Ranch as a prominent site associated with the "International Interpretive Theme" of the Civil War.

National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant places that "possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating and interpreting the heritage of the United States." While encouraged to do so, owners of NHLs are under no obligation to protect or preserve their Landmark. For more information, please write to the National Park Service, National Historic Landmarks Survey, 1849 C Street, NW (NC400) Washington, DC 20240.

#2 - The proposal provides an excellent site for the new facilities, on privately-owned land inside the park boundary. This site will:

- Have no impact upon significant historic resources, including important viewsheds. The site lies in an area that was behind the Union battle lines. It lies between the Union positions on Cemetery Ridge and Culp's Hill, and was only used by the Army of the Potomac for occasional troop movements. There were no battle lines upon this land, no fighting took place there, and no blood was spilled there.
- Provide easy access for park visitors to prime interpretive areas of the park, such as the High Water Mark and the National Cemetery.
- Ensure that all new facilities will be screened completely, and will not be visible from anywhere on the Union battle lines at Cemetery Hill, Cemetery Ridge, or Little Round Top.
- Have little, if any, impact upon current traffic patterns and few, if any, impacts upon local business activities and patterns.

#3 - Both the land and new Visitor Center/Museum complex will be donated to the NPS at the end of the proposed cooperative agreement period (25-30 years).

#4 - An appropriate range of related facilities was proposed, to provide service for visitors, including a large format film, museum exhibits, a gift shop and bookstore, and food services. Our public planning process will determine which of these are appropriate to include in the completed project. The scope of the facilities to be approved, however, will be very similar to those found in other leading museums, such as the Smithsonian.

The selection of a proposal is a significant step in a long process, which is far from over. The NPS will enter into negotiations with the development team, who will establish a new non-profit corporation to be formed by Kinsley Equities. At the same time, the major components of this proposal, along with any potential environmental and/or socio-economic impacts will be presented to the public for review. Even if the negotiations with the development team are successful, the NPS will not enter into an agreement with the development team until the public review is complete. We anticipate this process to take approximately 8 months.

If you wish to be added to the mailing list to receive more information about the planned project, contact Gettysburg National Military Park, 97 Taneytown Road, Gettysburg, PA 17325, telephone (717) 334-1124, ext. 452.

Sincerely,

Dr. John A. Latschar
Superintendent
Gettysburg National Military Park

HARSH PENALTIES FOR BATTLEFIELD LOOTERS

Last spring, National Park Service authorities caught two camouflage-clad men hunting for artifacts on the Petersburg National Battlefield. An investigation of the pair's activities led to the recovery of more than 2,000 Civil War artifacts valued at \$4,500. The incident represented the largest Civil War-related Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) violation on record.

On October 9th, 1997, the defendants, Jeffery Blevins and John Walker, were sentenced in federal district court following their guilty pleas on charges of felony conspiracy to violate ARPA. Blevins was sentenced to five months in prison and Walker to four months. Upon release, each will undergo a year's supervised probation, including a term of home incarceration equivalent to their jail time, at their own expense. Each defendant was ordered to pay restitution of \$25,467.08 to the Department of the Interior for destroying the archaeological record. In handing down his sentence, the judge expressed the hope that Civil War "buffs who have a craving for artifacts will be tempered in the future."

Calculating Loss at Looted Sites

How do you put a dollar amount on the loss caused by archaeological looting? According to ARPA regulations (43 CFR 7.14), value is appraised in terms of the expected cost of retrieving scientific information from the site had it not been violated. This includes the cost of preparing a research design, conducting field work, laboratory analysis, and preparing reports. In addition, the cost of restoration and repair (site stabilization and curation of artifacts) can also be used to calculate the loss caused by looters. Fair market value is used to calculate commercial worth of artifacts.

--Common Ground, v.2 no. 3/4

Honey Springs, Oklahoma Battlefield Preservation Profile

History

At the outbreak of the Civil War, what is today Oklahoma was known as Indian Territory. Disagreement over a number of issues, including slavery, created a volatile situation in which some American Indians living in this area supported the Confederacy, and others the Union. In April 1863, Union troops occupied Fort Gibson, 20 miles north of Honey Springs. The Federals planned to use the fort as a base from which they could strengthen their control of the territory. Confederate Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper and 6,000 troops, the majority American Indians, responded by skirmishing with the Union troops and attacking supply trains. The Union commander in the area, Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, surmised that the Confederates were about to advance on Fort Gibson. He decided to attack them before they were reinforced by a Confederate brigade on route from Arkansas. By midnight on July 16, Blunt's 3,000 troops—whites, American Indians, and the First Kansas Colored Infantry—were marching south toward the Confederate encampment at Honey Springs. The next morning the two forces skirmished and by late morning began full-scale fighting. Cooper was forced to retreat east that afternoon. This battle was the largest engagement of the Civil War where the majority of Union and Confederate troops were Native American. This Union victory established Federal control of the Indian Territory north of the Arkansas River.

Preservation Activity

- 1959** The National Park Service's National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings identifies Honey Springs as a Civil War site that possesses "more than ordinary interest."
- 1960s** The Muskogee County Chamber of Commerce invites local residents and statewide representatives to discuss the development of the Honey Springs battle site as a national park; the Civil War in Indian Territory becomes the theme of the Oklahoma Department of Highways' "1963 Official Highway Map;" the Oklahoma Civil War Centennial Commission resolves to acquire battlefield land and establish a National Battlefield Park; the Oklahoma City Civil War Roundtable, the Indian Territory Posse of Oklahoma Westerners, and the Great Plains Historical Association request the State to purchase the battlefield and establish a park; the Oklahoma Legislature appropriates \$25,000 to purchase battlefield land; the Oklahoma Historical Society (OHS) establishes the Honey Springs Battlefield Commission; the state legislature provides funding for the OHS to acquire up to 2,993 acres for a state park.
- 1967-81** Annual appropriations from the Oklahoma Legislature to the OHS result in the acquisition of approximately 550 acres.
- 1970** 2,993 acres of the battlefield are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1986** Controversy over land acquisition compels the State legislature to abolish the Honey Springs Battlefield Commission.
- 1990-93** The Secretary of the Interior establishes the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP); Congress and the Secretary appoint the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields; OHS completes the *Battlefield Protection Study: Honey Springs Battlefield Park, Oklahoma*, with assistance from the ABPP; the ABPP provides OHS with funds to appraise land identified in the *Battlefield Protection Study*.
- 1993** OHS receives a Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant and a match from the Oklahoma Department of Transportation to construct an interpretive center, build trails, and acquire a portion of the battlefield.
- 1994** The ABPP provides funds for the Center for Advanced Spatial Technology (CAST) at the University of Arkansas to conduct a viewshed study and develop a general management plan for the battlefield; the ABPP provides funds for OHS to begin an archeological reconnaissance survey of the battlefield.
- 1995** The ABPP provides funds for OHS to begin Phase II of the archeological survey; OHS receives \$780,000 in ISTEA funds and a state match of \$200,000 to protect additional land, and begins negotiations to protect 350 acres.
- 1996** CAST holds public meetings to discuss preservation alternatives of the battlefield; The Civil War Trust adds the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail.
- 1997** OHS acquires 300 acres with ISTEA funds and continues to negotiate additional land acquisitions with private landowners; OHS begins to implement the park's general management plan by designing a visitors center and access roads.

Today 957 acres of this 4,726-acre* battlefield are protected. (*Study area of the battlefield as defined by the CWSAC.)

To learn more about this site contact: Ralph Jones, Division of Historic Sites, Oklahoma Historical Society, 2100 North Lincoln Boulevard, Oklahoma City, OK 73105, (405) 522-5234, ralphjones@ok-history.mus.ok.us.

LITERATURE AND INFORMATION

Three new ABPP-assisted battlefield preservation publications were completed this fall. The first report is *Historic Resources Along the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers* (September 1997), which identifies cultural sites associated with pre-historic activity, the Colonial period, the Revolutionary War, industrial activity, and the Civil War along the two Virginia rivers. A team of planners and historians with the City of Fredericksburg and the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park researched the history of each site, verified site locations through field work, and wrote the 158-page report. The result is a thorough and comprehensive inventory of more than 50 sites. The report provides general context statements and individual historical summaries for the sites, includes 50 topographic maps and 10 illustrations, and makes recommendations for site preservation and management. For more information about *Historic Resources Along the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers*, contact Erik F. Nelson, Senior Planner, City of Fredericksburg, (540) 372-1179.

The second publication is the *Preservation Plan for the Ringgold Gap, GA, Battlefield* (October 1997), which was prepared by consultant Keith S. Bohannon for the ABPP and the Catoosa County Historical Society. The 86-page plan delivers an extensive history of the battle, reviews local land use and land-use laws, and recommends a phased preservation and interpretation plan for the core and study areas of the battlefield. To request copies of the plan, please write to the Catoosa County Historical Society, P.O. Box 8, Ringgold, GA 30736.

The final ABPP-funded project completed in 1997 is the *Honey Springs Battlefield Park 1997 Master Plan*

Report (December 1997), prepared for the Oklahoma Historical Society by The Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies (CAST) at the University of Arkansas. This concise, readable report addresses preservation issues for the 2,997-acre battlefield, but focuses primarily on park development and interpretation for the 957 acres owned by the State of Oklahoma (the Oklahoma Historical Society completed a battlefield protection study in 1991). CAST does an excellent job of identifying and proposing preservation strategies for viewsheds, a task greatly facilitated by the use of Geographic Information Systems.

Check out the *Honey Springs Battlefield Park 1997 Master Plan Report* on-line at www.cast.uark.edu/cast/projects/historic/honeyspring/ (Adobe Acrobat Reader 3.0 is needed to view the file).



Gray & Pape, Inc., recently published a new preservation, management, and interpretation plan for the Civil War resources associated with the Battles of Rowlett's Station, Woodsonville, and Munfordville in western Kentucky. Sponsored by the Hart County Historical Society and funded by the Kentucky Heritage Council, *The Battles for the Bridge: A Civil War Resources Preservation Plan, Hart County Kentucky* (September 1997) is an excellent study in community consensus planning. The consultants held numerous public meetings and conducted private interviews to determine the sentiments of battlefield landowners and other local citizens regarding the preservation, interpretation, and marketing of the battlefields. The innovative ideas and concerns of people who attended the meetings and interviews are well represented in the plan.

The 170-page plan includes 54 illustrations, including color maps indicating



troop movements and color photographs of individual resources. For copies, contact the Hart County Historical Society, 109 Main Street, Munfordville, KY 42765.

Munfordville battlefield with L&N Railroad bridge crossing the Green River in distance

Preservation Easements Information Available

A new brochure entitled "**Historic Preservation Easements: A Historic Preservation Tool with Federal Tax Benefits**" is now available from the National Park Service. The brochure discusses the social and financial benefits of donating historic preservation easements, what types of properties qualify for preservation easements, easement restrictions, tips for property owners, and sources of additional information.

To request a free copy, contact Larry Hunter, Publications Coordinator, Heritage Preservation Services, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW (NC330) Washington, DC 20240 or lhunter@hps.cr.nps.gov.

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Heritage Preservation Services
American Battlefield Protection Program
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BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

newsletter of the

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Service



Heritage Preservation Services



1998 BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION PROJECTS SELECTED

The American Battlefield Protection Program thanks everyone who applied for 1998 project funding. This year's competition was open to projects at battlefields associated with all wars and battles fought on American soil. As in the past, however, projects addressing sites listed on the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's Priority I and II lists took precedence.

The ABPP received 63 applications for eligible projects. The review panel of ten historians and preservation planners recommended funding 20 projects that exemplify strong battlefield land preservation strategies. Reviewers based their selections on seven criteria: 1) significance of the site; 2) level of threat to the battlefield; 3) battlefield land preservation opportunity; 4) clear project objectives, tasks, and schedule; 5) community support and participation in the project; 6) qualifications of the applicant; and 7) clear and justified project budget.

National Park Service Director Robert Stanton approved the list of projects on March 2, 1998. Of the 20 projects selected for funding, twelve pertain to Civil War battlefields, three are at Revolutionary War sites, and four focus on Indian Wars battle sites. One project impacts both Civil War and Revolutionary War sites. 1998 ABPP competitive project funding totaled \$532,000.

The selected projects for 1998 are below. For additional information about individual projects, please contact the person listed with the project.

City of Peekskill - New York - \$39,400 - Revolutionary War

The City of Peekskill will identify and collect all relevant documentary and cartographic historical data about, and conduct an archaeological survey of, the Fort Hill site in order to determine areas of significant historic resources.

Rachel Hyman, Planner, 840 Main Street, Peekskill, NY 10566, (914) 737-3400.

County of Dinwiddie - Virginia - \$7,300 - Civil War

The County of Dinwiddie will use ABPP grant funds to work with its citizens to identify and gain support for the development of hiking and biking trails that will connect the battlefields of the Petersburg Campaign.

March Altman, Senior Planner, County of Dinwiddie, Planning Department, P.O. Box 266, Dinwiddie, VA 23841, (804) 469-4500.

COIN FUNDS SUPPORT BRANDY STATION PURCHASE

On February 19, 1998, the Secretary of the Interior approved The Civil War Trust's proposal to award \$500,000 in Civil War commemorative coin revenues to the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS). APCWS will use the funds to assist in the purchase of battlefield land at Brandy Station, in Culpeper County, Virginia. After almost ten years of bitter disputes between preservationists and developers, APCWS has successfully financed the acquisition of 571 acres of core battlefield land at Brandy Station. APCWS plans to place the entire acquisition under a perpetual conservation easement, protecting the site from future development. Past development plans for the site included a Formula 1 racetrack and a large industrial park located at the heart of the battlefield.

The Battle of Brandy Station began at dawn on June 9, 1863, when Union cavalry commanded by Gen. Alfred Pleasonton launched a surprise attack on Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Confederate horsemen at Brandy Station. It was the largest cavalry engagement ever fought in North America and was the opening engagement of the Gettysburg Campaign. In June 1993, the National Trust for Historic Preservation included Brandy Station battlefield on its list of the eleven Most Endangered Historic Places in America.

In March 1997, APCWS purchased in excess of 1,500 acres of land at Brandy Station. The organization then sold roughly

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

See 1998 PROJECTS, page 4

See BRANDY STATION, page 3

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CAROLINA GROUP TO PRESERVE REVOLUTIONARY WAR HISTORY

The Carolinas' Backcountry Alliance recently formed to identify, preserve, and promote significant sites associated with the Southern Campaign of the Revolutionary War in western North and South Carolina.

The first objective of the new group is to develop a Revolutionary War "trail" that will link the Carolinas' back country sites. Three National Parks--Cowpens National Battlefield and Kings Mountain National Military Park in

South Carolina, and Guilford Courthouse National Military Park in North Carolina--are working with the Alliance. A variety of other sites--including Historic Camden, Brattonsville, and Landsford Canal State Park in South Carolina, and the Hezekiah Alexander Homesite, Old Salem, and Historic Hillsborough in North Carolina--have also joined the trail initiative. The Alliance has found enthusiastic support from the South Carolina Parks, Recreation and Tourism Commission and the North Carolina Department of Commerce, Travel and Tourism Division for producing a new full-color brochure about the trail.

Another Alliance goal is to work

with the American Battlefield Protection Program and the North and South Carolina Historic Preservation Offices to identify and assess Revolutionary War resources in the Carolinas' western regions. Preliminary work on this regional survey should be underway by June 1998.

For more information about the Carolinas' Backcountry Alliance, contact the group's Chairperson, Jayne Scarborough, Executive Director, Olde English District Commission, in South Carolina at (803) 385-6800, or Vice Chair Bob Vogel, Superintendent, Guilford Courthouse NMP, in North Carolina at (336) 288-1776.

BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

Published by the National Park Service

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www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/

PRESERVATION PARTNERSHIPS

In addition to the 1998 competitive battlefield preservation projects (see story on page 1), the ABPP has entered into cooperative agreements with two of the nation's leading Civil War preservation organizations, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) and The Civil War Trust (CWT). The cooperative partnerships will result in three exciting projects this year.

APCWS and the ABPP are working to establish a quad-state Civil War heritage trail. The project, in large part based upon Virginia's successful Civil War Trails initiative, will promote and interpret battlefields associated with military campaigns--such as the Maryland Campaign of 1862 and the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863--that unfolded across Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Initial meetings are being planned to establish a commission to oversee the initiative. Project budget: \$28,000. Contact Jeff Driscoll, Director of Education, APCWS, at (301) 665-1400 for more information.

This year The Civil War Trust and the ABPP will work on two cooperative projects. The first is a national battlefield preservation electronic list serve (an e-mail discussion group) for stewards of historic battlefields. The list serve will be moderated and discussion topics will include battlefield preservation, interpretation, and management issues. Project budget: \$6,500. The second project involves sponsoring charettes (intensive meetings) at two Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Priority I or II sites needing focused attention from the battlefield preservation community. The Civil War Trust and the ABPP will work with local officials, preservation advocates, and battlefield landowners and neighbors during the meetings. Project budget: \$30,000. For additional information about these cooperative projects, contact Elliot Gruber, Executive Director, CWT, at (703) 516-4944.

Congress is currently working to reauthorize or reinvent the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) by May 1, 1998. Congress is under pressure from governors, businesses, and labor groups to complete action quickly to avert delays in billions of dollars worth of planned highway and bridge construction projects. On March 12, the Senate passed **ISTEA 2** (S. 1173), a \$214 billion bill. As this newsletter goes to press, the House is still debating its revised ISTEA bill, known as **BESTEA** (H.R. 2400).

Issues in both reauthorization bills may affect battlefield preservation. These issues include 1) whether to maintain existing funding levels for transportation enhancement projects; 2) whether to keep historic preservation as an enhancement category; and 3) whether to allow state Departments of Transportation to place restrictions on enhancements or to opt out of the enhancement requirement altogether. ISTEA 2, as passed by the Senate, reduces from 10 to 8 percent the amount of funds apportioned to a state for transportation enhancement activities. It appears, however, that the Senate did retain the mandatory requirement for states to use those funds for only enhancement activities and that the Senate retained historic preservation as a valid enhancement activity under ISTEA 2.

The surface transportation enhancements provision in ISTEA was designed to strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of the nation's transportation system. More than 50 Civil War projects in 12 states have benefited from transportation enhancement funding since ISTEA was enacted. These projects represent \$23.6 million in Federal ISTEA funds combined with \$20.2 million in matching funds for a total expenditure of \$43.8 million to preserve and interpret Civil War battlefields and sites.

ISTEA has been the largest source of funding for Civil War preservation projects to date. Enhancement funds have been used to purchase easements on the Antietam battlefield; construct more than 20 miles of interpretive trails at Corinth, Mississippi; develop the Virginia Civil War Trails program; and preserve land at Perryville, Mill Springs, and Camp Nelson in Kentucky.

Information for this article was provided by The Civil War Trust.

929 acres--some to a sympathetic neighboring landowner and some with conservation easements in place. APCWS retained 571 acres. The initial purchase was financed by the seller of the property. The Industrial Development Authority of the Town of Culpeper then issued industrial revenue bonds totaling \$5.45 million to help APCWS refinance the purchase at a much lower interest rate. This was the first time ever that industrial revenue bonds have been used to benefit



*Rural vista of Brandy Station battlefield.
ABPP/NPS Photo*

battlefield preservation. The \$500,000 of commemorative coin revenues will help reduce APCWS's debt to the town. NationsBank Corporation has extended a letter of credit to APCWS that will guarantee timely repayment of the remaining principal of \$4.95 million to the town. APCWS will embark on unprecedented fund raising efforts over the next ten years to repay NationsBank.

Once all debt is paid, APCWS will place a permanent conservation easement on the land to guarantee its protection. Until that time, the commemorative coin monies act as a non-interest bearing loan that The Civil War Trust will forgive once the easement is in place.

The protection of any land at the Brandy Station battlefield is a triumph for battlefield preservationists nationwide. The complex financial structure of this acquisition illustrates that successful partnerships can be forged between the Civil War and historic preservation communities and local governments and financial institutions. The American Battlefield Protection Program commends APCWS, the Town of Culpeper, NationsBank, and The Civil War Trust for their determination to preserve this vital piece of American history, as well as for introducing exciting and creative land acquisition strategies to the field of battlefield preservation.

Fallen Timbers Battlefield Preservation Commission - Ohio - \$10,000 - Indian Wars

The Fallen Timbers Battlefield Preservation Commission will produce an educational video for the community that clearly relays the importance of the Battle of Fallen Timbers and explains how the increased threat of commercial development may adversely impact the historic battlefield.

Marianne Britt Duvendack, Board Member, Fallen Timbers Battlefield Preservation Commission, P.O. Box 8771, Toledo, OH 43623, (419) 875-5155.

Fort Recovery Historical Society - Ohio - \$19,000 - Indian Wars

The Fort Recovery Historical Society's objectives are to gather and organize new information on Fort Recovery and complete an archaeological survey of several previously undocumented portions of the battle site.

Barbara Meiring, Executive Director, Fort Recovery Historical Society, P.O. Box 533, Fort Recovery, OH 45846, (800) 283-8920.

Frederick County Department of Planning and Development - Virginia - \$25,000 - Civil War

Frederick County will produce a Third Winchester preservation plan that will help protect a "critical mass" of the fragmented and threatened battlefield. Also, Frederick County will work with the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District Commission to ensure that the plan complements the Commission's work.

Kris C. Tierney, Director, Frederick County Department of Planning and Development, 107 North Street, Winchester, VA 22601, (540) 665-5651.

Friends of the Texas Historical Commission, Inc. - Texas - \$28,600 - Indian Wars

The Friends of the Texas Historical Commission, Inc.'s project involves surveying six sites in the Texas Panhandle where the U.S. military battled with Native Americans during the 1874 Red River Campaign. These sites include Adobe Walls, the Miles Fight, Lyman Wagon Train, Buffalo Wallow, Palo Duro Canyon, and the Baldwin Fight.

J. Brett Cruse, Staff Archaeologist, Office of the State Archaeologist, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 463-8883.

Friends of the Vicksburg Campaign and Historic Trail, Inc. - Mississippi - \$25,000 - Civil War

The Friends of Vicksburg Campaign and Historic Trail, Inc.

will use ABPP grant funding to create a strategic plan. The plan will guide the Friends--in partnership with other private non-profits and public agencies--in their efforts to preserve, develop, market, and manage the trail corridor, which includes the Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, and Big Black River Bridge battlefields.

Michael F. Beard, Grants Administrator, Friends of Vicksburg Campaign and Historic Trail, Inc., 4941 Cottonwood Lane, Jackson, MS 39212, (601) 372-8007.

Frontier Heritage Alliance - Wyoming/Montana - \$21,600 - Indian Wars

The Frontier Heritage Alliance will amass historical information concerning the battlefields of General George Crook's 1876 campaigns against the Cheyenne and Sioux. The FHA will use this information to raise public awareness about the battles and the current conditions of the battle sites, and to assist in the preparation of a cultural resources management plan for the Rosebud Battlefield State Park in Montana.

John D. McDermott, Frontier Heritage Alliance, 1004 Big Goose Road, Sheridan, WY 82801, (307) 674-4954.

Hanover County - Virginia - \$15,000 - Civil War

Hanover County's project will result in the development of local protection strategies for Cold Harbor, Gaines Mill, North Anna, and Totopotomoy battlefields. Strategies include adding battlefield preservation components to the County's Comprehensive Plan and to its Zoning and Subdivision Ordinance.

Greg Baka, Planner, Hanover County, P.O. Box 470, Hanover, VA 23069, (804) 537-6005.

Hart County Historical Society - Kentucky - \$20,000 - Civil War

Hart County will contract with a professional consultant to prepare an interpretive plan for the Battle of Munfordville Civil War Site.

David Hawkins, President, Hart County Historical Society, P.O. Box 606, Munfordville, KY 42765, (502) 524-0101.

Jamestown Historical Society - Rhode Island - \$25,000 - Revolutionary War

Funds will be used by the Jamestown Historical Society to develop a preservation plan for Conanicut Battery.

Edwin Connelly, Chairman, Friends of Conanicut Battery, P.O. Box 156, Jamestown, RI 02835, (401) 423-0608.

Kentucky Archaeological Survey - Kentucky - \$25,000 - Civil War

The Kentucky Archaeological Survey, a joint venture between the Kentucky Heritage Council and the University

of Kentucky's Department of Anthropology, will survey and map historic battle lines in two areas of the Battle of Richmond National Register District in order to confirm battlefield boundaries and historical accounts of the battle.

Dr. Kim A. McBride, Co-Director, Kentucky Archaeological Survey, 1020 A Export Street, Lexington, KY 40506, (606) 257-1944.

Mill Springs Battlefield Association - Kentucky - \$15,000 - Civil War

Mill Springs Battlefield Association will attempt to determine the exact location of six Confederate mass grave sites and approximately 700 sites of CSA cabins so that these resources may be protected from residential development at Beech Grove.

David E. Gilbert, Administrator, Mill Springs Battlefield Association, P.O. Box 814, Somerset, KY 42502, (606) 679-1859.

National Park Service, Cultural Resources GIS Facility - Georgia - \$60,000 - Civil War

ABPP funds will pay for GPS surveys at eight battlefields associated with the 1864 Atlanta Campaign and a GIS database for use by state, regional, and local land use planning agencies. The project will be undertaken in partnership with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office.

David Lowe, Historian, CRGIS, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC 20240, (202) 343-1034.

National Parks and Conservation Association - New Mexico - \$33,600 - Civil War

The main goal of the project is to increase support for the protection and restoration of the Glorieta Pass battlefield by developing various educational materials for the community.

David J. Simon, Southwest Regional Director, 823 Gold Avenue, SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102, (505) 247-1221.

Partners in Parks - Virginia/North Carolina - \$40,500 - Civil War/Revolutionary War

Partners in Parks will organize an internship program to assist several Civil War, and one Revolutionary War, battlefield sites. Twelve student interns will work on various preservation projects at the sites. Battlefield sites participating in the program are: Manassas, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Mine Run, Trevilian Station, Aquia Landing, and Sailor's Creek, all in Virginia, and Guilford Courthouse in North Carolina.

Sarah G. Bishop, President, Partners in Parks, 4916 Butterworth Place, NW, Washington, DC 20016, (202) 364-7244.

State of Connecticut - Connecticut - \$40,000 - Revolutionary War

The State of Connecticut will prepare a comprehensive preservation, interpretation, and resource management plan for Fort Griswold State Park.

Jonathan Lincoln, Park Supervisor, Fort Griswold Battlefield State Park, 57 Fort Street, Groton, CT 06340, (860) 445-1729.

Tennessee Historical Commission - Tennessee/Georgia - \$15,200 - Civil War

ABPP grant funding will be used to prepare a National Register of Historic Places nomination for battle sites associated with the campaigns and occupation of Chattanooga. This project includes six sites in Tennessee and six sites in Georgia. It will be carried out in cooperation with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Steve Rogers or Claudette Stager, Historic Preservation Specialists, 2941 Lebanon Road, Nashville, TN 37243, (615) 532-1550.

University of South Carolina - South Carolina - \$36,600 - Civil War

USC's Office of Sponsored Programs and Research will gather historical information and GPS field data for thirteen sites associated with the Confederate defense of the Charleston & Savannah Railroad. Data will be used to create GIS-generated maps of each site, develop a historic context statement, and complete archaeological site forms, all of which will be integrated into a National Register nomination.

Steven D. Smith or Christopher Olm Clement, Principal Investigators, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29208, (803) 777-8044.

Valley Conservation Council - Virginia - \$30,200 - Civil War

The VCC will produce a guide for "Better Models for Development in the Shenandoah Valley." This guide will illustrate local examples of good development practices and will advocate development designs that preserve the aesthetic and historic context of the Valley's Civil War battlefields.

Faye C. Cooper, Executive Director, Valley Conservation Council, P.O. Box 2335, 19 Barrister Row, Staunton, VA 24402, (540) 886-3541.

For information about other ABPP projects, see page 2!

Brices Cross Roads, Mississippi Battlefield Preservation Profile

History

In the summer of 1864, Union Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's army advanced on Atlanta, Georgia, an industrial and railroad center for the Confederacy. In an effort to thwart the Union advance, Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's roving Confederate army constantly raided the Federal supply lines. To end Forrest's trouble making, Sherman ordered Brig. Gen. Samuel Sturgis to march from Memphis, Tennessee, and locate and destroy Forrest's command. At that time, the Confederate troops were moving toward the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, a vital Union supply line into Georgia. After Sturgis began his expedition, Forrest was recalled and ordered to engage the Federals. The two forces met in northeast Mississippi at Brices Cross Roads on June 10, 1864. Forrest deployed his mounted infantry, a tactic that gave his army great mobility without becoming exhausted. They routed the Federals and forced them to retreat to Memphis, Tennessee. The overwhelming defeat prompted Sherman to order a second and larger expedition against Forrest's army which succeeded in luring it into battle at Tupelo, Mississippi, where the Federals crippled the Confederate force.

Preservation Activity

Preservation activity began at this site when the War Department, as the result of a Congressionally directed study commemorating Civil War battlefields, designated one acre of the site a national battlefield in 1929. The War Department maintained the site until 1933 when it was transferred to the National Park Service (NPS). Beginning in 1938, the NPS administered the site as part of the Natchez Trace Parkway, which runs between Natchez, Mississippi, and Nashville, Tennessee. In 1966, the one-acre site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Efforts to preserve the entire site, more than 2,000 acres, would not occur for another 24 years. In 1990, the Secretary of the Interior established the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). At the same time, Congress and the Secretary appointed the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields. The Commission's report, released in 1993, designated Brices Cross Roads one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country. That same year the Governor of Mississippi established a Battlefield Commission for the State.

Local preservation efforts at the site increased with assistance from the ABPP. In 1994, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) completed a protection plan funded by the ABPP. The ABPP provided funds in 1995 for the APCWS to develop a master plan for Brices Cross Roads. Later that same year, The Civil War Trust (CWT) added the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail. In 1996, the APCWS, the CWT (using funds raised through the sale of Civil War commemorative coins), the State of Mississippi, and Lee and Prentiss Counties contributed funds to acquire more than 830 acres of the battlefield. The ABPP also provided the Brices Cross Roads National Battlefield Commission with funds to begin an interpretive project. A National Historic Landmark application for the battlefield is currently pending review by the National Park Service.

Today 831 acres of this 2,085-acre* battlefield are protected.

*This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's study.

To learn more about this site contact: Jim Woodrick, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, P.O. Box 571, Jackson, MS 39205, (601) 359-6947.

ABPP TRANSITIONS

Chris Shaheen, preservation planner, and Neil Mangum, historian and project manager, have left the ABPP for new jobs. We wish them both well but are sorry to see them go.

Chris accepted a position with the District of Columbia Board of Education as an Information Specialist in February. During his five-year tenure with the ABPP, Chris was responsible for preparing Civil War Sites Advisory Commission documentation for distribution to state historic preservation offices, updating the ABPP's battlefield preservation database, compiling Battlefield Preservation Profiles, and reviewing preservation planning projects in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

For five years, Neil, formerly the National Park Service's Southwest Regional Historian, has supervised several special projects for the ABPP. He conducted a survey of Mexican War sites in the United States and has worked extensively on battlefield projects in Texas. Neil assumed the Superintendency of Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument in March 1998. He will continue as an advisor to the ABPP.

With Chris and Neil leaving, Ginger Carter and Tanya Gossett will be the new ABPP point-of-contacts for organizations undertaking battlefield preservation projects in states west of the Mississippi River. If your organization's project is in Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, or New Mexico, please contact Ginger at (202) 343-1210. If your project is in Texas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, or Montana, please call Tanya at (202) 343-3449.

CIVIL WAR TRUST SPONSORS PARK DAY '98

On Saturday, April 25, The Civil War Trust will sponsor its third annual Park Day event to help Civil War battlefields and sites across America. Each participating park has identified their most pressing need--painting signs, laying trails, cleaning headstones, restoring earthworks, or clearing debris. Park Day is a great opportunity for battlefield enthusiasts to volunteer for a hands-on preservation experience.

These sites need your assistance, but it won't be all work! Staff at every site will give special talks about the history and meaning of the land volunteers are helping to maintain. Also, volunteers will receive free CWT gifts.

If you would like to volunteer for Park Day '98, please contact the site you are interested in for details. For more information about participating sites, check the What's New at the Trust section of CWT's website at www.CivilWar.org.

PARK DAY '98 SITES

ALABAMA

Fort Gaines 334-861-6992

ARKANSAS

Pea Ridge NMP 501-451-8122

Prairie Grove Battlefield SP 501-846-2990

DELAWARE

Fort Delaware SP 302-834-7941

FLORIDA

Olustee Battlefield SHS 904-758-0400

GEORGIA

Andersonville NHS 912-924-0343

Chickamauga & Chattanooga 423-624-6914

Kennesaw Mountain NBP 770-427-4686

Jefferson Davis Memorial 912-831-2335

Picketts' Mill SHS 770-443-7850

INDIANA

Lincoln Boyhood NMem 812-937-3686

KANSAS

Mine Creek Battlefield 913-795-4365

KENTUCKY

Lincoln Birthplace NHS 502-358-3137

Fort Duffield 502-922-4797

Mill Springs Battlefield 606-679-1859

LOUISIANA

Fort De Russy 318-876-3702

Fort Jackson/Fort St. Philip 504-394-0018

Port Hudson SCA 504-654-3775

MARYLAND

Antietam NB 301-432-2243

Fort McHenry NM 410-962-4290

Monocacy NB 301-662-3515

South Mountain Battlefield 301-371-7090

MISSOURI

Battle of Lexington SHS 816-259-4654

Fort Davidson SHS 314-546-3454

Wilson's Creek NB 417-732-2662

NEW MEXICO

Glorieta Pass Battlefield 505-757-6414 ext. 23

NORTH CAROLINA

Bentonville Battleground SHS 910-954-0789

OKLAHOMA

Fort Towson Historic Site 405-873-2634

SOUTH CAROLINA

Fort Moultrie NHS 803-883-3123

TENNESSEE

The Carter House 615-791-1861

Fort Pillow SHS 901-738-5581

Stones River NB 615-893-9501

Winstead Hill 800-457-8301

TEXAS

Fort Davis NHS 915-426-3224

VIRGINIA

The Arlington House 703-557-0613

Cedar Creek Battlefield 540-869-2064

Fort Ward Park 703-838-4848

Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania 540-371-1882

Manassas NBP 703-361-7376

New Market Battlefield 540-740-3102

Petersburg NB 804-732-0171

Richmond NBP 804-226-1981

Staunton River Battlefield SP 804-454-4312

WEST VIRGINIA

Jackson's Mill 1-800-287-8206 ext.121

Rich Mountain Battlefield 304-637-7424

LITERATURE AND INFORMATION

In January 1998, the Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association published its report on the **Newtonia Battlefields Archaeological Survey**, conducted by White Star Consulting of Mount Pleasant, Tennessee. The ABPP funded the survey project.

The project required intensive archival research of the 1862 and 1864 battles of Newtonia, Missouri, and the preparation of a detailed historic context document. The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to verify movements, positions, and locations of specific Confederate and Federal units. A total of 124.7 acres of the Newtonia battlefield were investigated during the archaeological survey.

The results of the survey included the precise identification of the center and west flank of the September 1862 engagement, a determination of the general area of the east flank of the September 1862 engagement, the location of one and possibly two Union garrison campsites, and retrieval, identification, and curation of more than 430 battle and garrison-related artifacts.

For more information about the archaeological survey, please contact Thomas Higdon, Newtonia Battlefields Protection Association, P.O. Box 106, Newtonia, MO 64853.

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Mark your calendars for the **Four**
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We plan to offer tours of Fort Sumter, Secessionville battlefield, and the Colonial Village of Old Dorchester. Other activities may include walking tours of Charleston’s historic district and jaunts to several Low Country plantations.

The conference will be held at the Westin Francis Marion Hotel, at King and Calhoun Streets, Charleston. Room rates for the conference are \$129 per night. Make your hotel reservations by calling (800) 433-3733 and mention that you will be attending the “Battlefield Preservation Conference.” Please direct all comments and inquiries about the conference to Hampton Tucker of the ABPP at (202) 343-3580 or htucker@hps.cr.nps.gov.



BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

newsletter of the

AMERICAN BATTLEFIELD PROTECTION PROGRAM

U.S. Department of the Interior



National Park Service



Heritage Preservation Services



TRANSPORTATION LAW PROVIDES MILLIONS FOR PRESERVATION

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) was reauthorized by Congress on May 22 and signed into law by President Clinton on June 9. Dubbed "TEA-21", the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century is a \$217 billion, six-year public works bill that will provide funding for improvements to highways and bridges throughout the country. The bill represents the largest increase in public works spending in the nation's history.

Of particular relevance to historic preservation is the provision for funding transportation enhancement projects. Funding for these types of projects is included in the law to complement intermodal transportation initiatives. Many of the transportation enhancement activities allowed under the new law may directly benefit battlefields. These activities include "provision of facilities for pedestrians and bicycles, provision of safety and educational activities for pedestrians and bicyclists,

acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites, scenic or historic highway programs (including the provision of tourist and welcome center facilities), landscaping and other scenic beautification, historic preservation, rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities (including historic railroad facilities and canals), preservation of abandoned railway corridors (including the conversion and use thereof for pedestrian or bicycle trails), control and removal of outdoor advertising, and archaeological planning and research." Initial estimates indicate that transportation enhancement funds for TEA-21 will average \$630 million annually, a 46.5% increase over ISTEA, which generated roughly \$430 million annually.

According to The Civil War Trust, more than 50 Civil War projects in 12 states have been funded with ISTEA money since 1991. Overall, \$23.6 million in ISTEA funds and \$20.2 million in

matching funds have been used to preserve and interpret Civil War battlefields and sites. TEA-21 represents the largest source of funding for battlefield preservation and enhancement projects currently available.

The new law also makes specific appropriations for the Richmond and Shenandoah Valley Civil War battlefields. TEA-21 provides \$1 million in 1999 for the National Park Service to rehabilitate the historic Tredegar Iron Works, which will serve as a new visitor center for Richmond National Battlefield Park. The Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District Commission will receive \$500,000 over the next two years (appropriated from the Highway Trust Fund) to develop a plan for the interpretation and protection of 10 Civil War battlefields in the Shenandoah Valley.

For more information about TEA-21, please contact The Civil War Trust at (703) 516-4944 or your State Historic Preservation Office.

Charleston Conference Set

Please join the American Battlefield Protection Program and its partners--the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), The Civil War Trust, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers--for the Fourth National Conference on Battlefield Preservation in historic downtown Charleston, South Carolina, from September 16-19, 1998. The conference, entitled "Defining Battlefields: Why, How, and What Then?" will explore the tools and techniques used to define historic battlefields, and effective methods of protecting battlefield land. Sessions and workshops include nominating sites to the

See CONFERENCE, page 5



Fort Sumter National Monument.
HABS Photo.

CHANCELLORSVILLE ADDED TO MOST ENDANGERED LIST

The National Trust for Historic Preservation recently unveiled this year's list of "America's 11 Most Endangered Historic Places." The Chancellorsville Battlefield, the scene of what many Civil War historians consider to be Gen. Robert E. Lee's greatest victory, was included on the list.

The Chancellorsville Battlefield is part of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park in Spotsylvania County, one of the fastest growing counties in Virginia. The site straddles State Route 3, which is rapidly being lined with fast food restaurants, convenience stores, retail malls, and

residential subdivisions. According to the National Trust, this proliferation of sprawl-type development prompted the inclusion of the battlefield on this year's list. Although the list is merely a designation which carries no legal implications, preservationists hope that the public awareness generated by the list will spur citizens and government officials into action. According to the National Trust, since the inception of the list in 1988, no site that has been named to the list has been lost.

Currently, only 1,944.5 acres of the 21,874-acre Chancellorsville Battlefield are protected. Most of the protected parcels lie within the core area of the battlefield, where the heaviest fighting occurred. The National Park Service owns 1,482 acres of the site, including

the route of Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's famous flanking march. However, approximately 5,600 acres within the core area of the battlefield remain in private hands. The price of land in the region has skyrocketed in recent years, making acquisition of battlefield land more difficult for preservation groups and the National Park Service.

The National Military Park and the non-profit Central Virginia Battlefields Trust nominated Chancellorsville to the "Most Endangered" list. Both the park and the land trust hope that the listing will encourage Spotsylvania County and local landowners to take action to help protect endangered battlefield land.

BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

Published by the National Park Service

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www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/

NEW MAGAZINE FEATURES NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

The Heritage Preservation Services Division of the National Park Service is pleased to present **National Historic Landmarks Network**. This new publication was created for National Historic Landmark (NHL) owners, managers, and friends. It presents issues important to preserving the nation's most significant historic sites.

National Historic Landmarks are sites of national significance to the history of the United States that meet stringent criteria for integrity. There are currently 2,248 NHLs, of which 115 are battlefields or battle-related sites.

The magazine focuses on NHL protection activities taking place across the country and spotlights partnerships between the National

Park Service and the stewards of these historic sites. Contributors to **Network** report on current legislation, restoration case studies, grants and other sources of financial assistance, technical assistance publications, and regional events and preservation activities at NHLs.

Network is published biannually and is free of charge. To subscribe, please call the Publications Director at (202) 343-9583 or write to the National Park Service, Heritage Preservation Services, 1849 C Street, NW, (NC330) Washington, DC 20240. For more information about the National Historic

Landmarks Survey and Assistance programs, please visit their Web site at www2.cr.nps.gov/nhl/.



ARIZONA AND KENTUCKY SITES MAKE NATIONAL REGISTER

Between March and May of 1998, one site associated with the Indian Wars and two sites associated with the Civil War were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The State of Arizona nominated the Geronimo Surrender Site, which is significant to Arizona's military history. The Commonwealth of Kentucky nominated the Danville National Cemetery and the Mill Springs National Cemetery, both established to commemorate soldiers who died in the Civil War, as part of a state-wide effort to identify and recognize such sites.

The Geronimo Surrender Site in Cochise County, Arizona, is the location where, on September 4, 1886, Apache leader Geronimo and Brig. Gen. Nelson A. Miles of the U.S. Army agreed to terms that ended hostilities between Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apaches and Americans in Arizona. This treaty is arguably the most significant accord signed between Indians and the United States government in Arizona, concluding a 40-year period of brutal warfare in the territory. Soon after Geronimo and Miles agreed upon the treaty, Capt. Henry W. Lawton erected a monument of rough stone to mark the location of the agreement. Originally ten feet across and six feet high, the now-crumbled monument overlooks Skeleton Canyon and a broad vista of the San Bernardino and San Simon Valleys.

The Danville National Cemetery in Boyle County, Kentucky, was established as a cemetery for Union soldiers during the Civil War. In 1868, the U.S. War Department declared the site a national cemetery to commemorate soldiers who died when Confederate Brig. Gen. John Pegram's cavalry brigade captured Danville in March 1863. The cemetery's period of significance extends from the Civil War through the 1950s. This cemetery is the final resting place of 393 soldiers who died in many different wars and who served in every branch of the armed services.

The 3.5-acre Mill Springs National Cemetery contains the remains of Union soldiers killed during the Battle of Mill Springs in January 1862, as well as soldiers who served in the U.S. Army from the Civil War through the 20th century. The Union victory at Mill Springs broke the Confederate defensive line across Kentucky, leaving all of eastern Kentucky in Union hands and opening the way for the invasion of pro-Union eastern Tennessee. In addition to the original battle casualties, Union soldiers who died within 50 miles of the battlefield were buried in the cemetery, including soldiers who died in local hospitals after the battle or were killed in skirmishes. The cemetery's post-Civil War interments included a Buffalo Soldier who received the Medal of Honor for heroism in the Indian Wars and veterans of both World Wars.



Mill Springs National Cemetery. NRHP File Photo.

The National Register is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. Sites listed in the National Register are recognized as being significant to the nation, a state, or a community; are considered in the planning for Federal or federally assisted projects; are eligible for Federal tax benefits; and may qualify for Federal assistance for historic preservation when funds are available.

ON THE HILL

On June 15, 1998, the Senate passed a non-binding resolution that reiterated the Senate's continued interest in Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War battlefield preservation. The Senate recommended that funds be made available in the FY99 Federal budget to 1) conduct the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study, and 2) earmark Land and Water Conservation Fund monies for acquisition of Civil War battlefield lands endangered by urban and suburban development. If the House agrees to the resolution, the resulting Sense of Congress resolution could guide FY99 appropriations for battlefield preservation.

Following closely on the heels of the resolution, the Senate Appropriations Committee made its initial, draft mark-ups to the President's Proposed FY99 Budget for the Department of the Interior. The committee included \$375,000 to begin the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Historic Preservation Study. The House Committee on Appropriations did not include funding for the study in its mark-ups. As *Battlefield Update* goes to press, neither full house has acted on the FY99 Budget.

PARTNERSHIP PROTECTS LAND AT PILOT KNOB

Forty acres of hallowed ground on the Pilot Knob battlefield in Iron County, Missouri, have been added to the Fort Davidson State Historic Site. This announcement, made April 3, 1998, came from the partners who worked to purchase the land, i.e. The Conservation Fund, The Civil War Trust, the Committee to Preserve and Protect Pilot Knob Battlefield, The Gilder Foundation, and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. The Arcadia Valley Chamber of Commerce and the St. Louis Civil War Round Table also contributed to the project. The newly purchased 40-acre plot lies adjacent to Fort Davidson and more than doubles the size of the historic site.

Each of the partner groups expressed its deep satisfaction with the combined accomplishment and noted its importance to the community. Steve Mahfood, Director of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, remarked, "We are excited about this cooperative effort to preserve more of the undeveloped area of the battlefield. This addition lies within the view from the rampart of Fort Davidson and will enhance visitors' understanding of the battle." Rita Henroid, Chair of the Iron County Committee to Preserve and Protect Pilot Knob Battlefield, added, "The people of Iron County are committed to preserving [this] historic land and to honoring the soldiers who fought and died in the battle."

The Battle of Pilot Knob occurred in September 1864. A Confederate army under Maj. Gen. Sterling Price crossed into Missouri with the goal of capturing St. Louis. On September 17, near Pilot Knob Mountain, Price attacked the Federal garrison at Fort Davidson. In the late afternoon, Price's men repeatedly but unsuccessfully assaulted the fort, suffering heavy

casualties. During the night, the Federals evacuated the fort. Price paid a heavy price in manpower and time for his victory at Pilot Knob. Union forces gained the necessary time to concentrate and defend St. Louis, which dissuaded Price from attacking the city.

For more information about preservation at Pilot Knob, contact The Conservation Fund, 1800 North Kent Street, Suite 1120, Arlington, VA 22209, (703) 683-2996, or Rita Henroid, Iron County Economical Development Coordinator, 250 South Main Street, Ironton, MO 63650, (573) 546-7690.

MINE CREEK VISITORS CENTER UNDER CONSTRUCTION

On April 1, 1998, construction began on a permanent Visitors Information Center at the Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site in Linn County, Kansas. The Kansas State Historical Society, which operates the site, expects that the facility will open by November 1998.

The new facility will enable visitors to understand better what occurred on this ground in October 1864. About six miles south of Trading Post, Kansas, two brigades of Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's Provisional Cavalry Division overtook Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's rearguard as it crossed Mine Creek. The Southerners formed up on the north side of the creek. Although outnumbered, the Federals attacked. Additional troops from Pleasonton's command arrived during the fight. They soon surrounded the Confederates and ultimately captured about 600 men and two generals, Brig. Gen. John S. Marmaduke and Brig. Gen. William L. Cabell.

A large exhibit room within the new Visitors Center will contain authentic

reproductions of clothing, medical equipment, weapons, and accouterments such as those employed during the battle. The Civil War Round Table of Kansas City is sponsoring the project and raising the funds required to provide these much needed items to the Mine Creek collection.

For additional information about the Mine Creek Battlefield Visitors Information Center, contact site curator Kip Lindberg at (913) 795-4365. To learn how you can help sponsor exhibit room development, please contact the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City at (913) 648-2517 or (913) 649-5040.

AWARD-WINNING PLAN COMPLETED FOR CONFEDERATE WORKS

The *Lost Mountain to Brushy Mountain Earthworks Preservation Plan* has been completed and published. Funded by the American Battlefield Protection Program, the plan identifies and maps 13 study areas of existing Confederate earthworks along a seven-mile front and recommends preservation and interpretation treatments for major sections of the defensive lines. The maps, produced in a Geographic Information System, convey the environmental, cultural, and land use opportunities and constraints that exist at each of the remaining earthwork sections.

The 45-page *Earthworks Preservation Plan* was prepared for Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park by EDAW, Inc., a planning firm based in Atlanta, Georgia. The plan earned the prestigious Honor Award from the Georgia Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, and has already been adopted as part of the Cobb County Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

CONFERENCE, from page 1

National Register of Historic Places, using archeology to define and protect battlefield land, identifying and documenting naval battle sites, and using different types of survey data to produce preservation plans and protect battlefield land. Preservationists, community planners, archeologists, government officials, and battlefield landowners, managers, and enthusiasts are encouraged to attend the conference.

On Wednesday, September 16, the APCWS will host a workshop exploring the entire process of acquiring battlefield property for preservation purposes. On Friday, September 18, The Civil War Trust will host a workshop that will detail the intricacies and opportunities of TEA-21 (see page 1) and provide guidance to participants interested in applying for TEA-21 funding. On Friday evening, the ABPP will host a tour of Fort Sumter and a dinner cruise on Charleston Harbor. On Saturday, September 19, attendees may choose between a tour of Revolutionary War sites near Charleston or a tour of Civil War sites on James Island. The Revolutionary War tour is tentatively scheduled to include Fort Moultrie, Old Dorchester, Biggin Church, and Moncks Corner. The Civil War tour will stop at Secessionville, Fort Johnson, Battery Tynes, and Battery Pringle.

The conference will be held at the Westin Francis Marion Hotel, at King and Calhoun Streets in Charleston's historic district. The room rate for the conference is \$129 per night. To make hotel reservations call (843) 722-0600 and mention that you will be attending the "Battlefield Preservation Conference". **The deadline for hotel reservations is August 15, 1998.**

The registration fee for the Fourth National Conference on Battlefield Preservation is \$90. This fee entitles registrants to participate in Thursday and Friday conference sessions, the Friday evening Fort Sumter tour and dinner cruise, and a Saturday tour. **The conference registration deadline is August 21, 1998.** Registration forms are available from the ABPP and the ABPP web site (www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/conference98.htm). Please call Hampton Tucker at (202) 343-3580 or Jeff Everett at (202) 343-2331 for additional information.

The events of June 1864 brought the Civil War to Cobb County, Georgia. Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Federals were moving inexorably toward Atlanta, while Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Confederates doggedly attempted to slow the Union army's progress. In early June, Johnston established a defensive line of fortifications that ran for ten unbroken miles from Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain. In a series of direct assaults and flanking maneuvers (the battles of Pine Mountain, Gilgal Church, Noonday Creek, and Kolb's Farm) that occurred between June 14-17, Sherman's army compelled the Confederates to withdraw from the Brushy Mountain to Lost Mountain line. Johnston's army then took up new positions astride Kennesaw Mountain.

If you would like to receive a copy of the *Earthworks Preservation Plan*, contact Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, 905 Kennesaw

Mountain Drive, Kennesaw, GA 30152, (770) 427-4686.

MARYLAND LAUNCHES WAR OF 1812 PROJECT

On May 22, 1998, the State of Maryland kicked off an interpretation and education project to help Marylanders and visitors to the state understand the important role the War of 1812 played in the history of the nation. Maryland hopes to emulate Virginia's successful Civil War Trails heritage tourism program to draw visitors to the state's War of 1812 sites.

The Maryland Office of Tourism Development, the Maryland Historical Trust, and the Maryland Office of Cultural Resources lead this initiative, which relies on partnerships between the state, the National Park Service,

county tourism offices, and publicly and privately owned historic sites. The State has offered to assist individual historic sites in developing museum exhibits and outdoor interpretative waysides, to produce and distribute promotional literature about the war, and to help local governments and private organizations establish new, publicly accessible sites. Maryland officials believe this project will have strong appeal to both American and British visitors.

Maryland, while most famous for the Baltimore Riots in June and July 1812 and the bombardment of Fort M'Henry in September 1814, boasts 75 heritage tourism sites associated with Mr. Madison's War.

For more information about the Maryland War of 1812 Statewide Initiative, please contact Barbara Stewart of the Maryland Historical Trust at (410) 586-8531.

Battlefield Preservation Profile CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE



Moccasin Bend and the City of Chattanooga from Lookout Mountain. ABPP Photo.

2,700 acres of the battlefield (the boundaries of the park) were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. No historically significant land has been added to the park in more than 50 years.

The Secretary of the Interior established the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) in 1990. That same year, Congress and the Secretary appointed the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields. In the 1993 *Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report*, the Chattanooga Battlefield was identified as one of this country's top 50 priority battlefield

sites for preservation.

Recent preservation activities at the site include The Civil War Trust's adding the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail in 1995. In 1996, the ABPP funded the Chattanooga Area Civil War Sites Assessment (CACWSA), a joint effort of the community and the park to identify and encourage the protection of Civil War battlefield resources located outside the park's boundaries.

Last year the ABPP awarded two grants to facilitate preservation activity as recommended by the CACWSA. The Friends of Moccasin Bend National Park, Inc., received a grant to identify and evaluate significant battlefield features within Moccasin Bend, prepare a report describing activities there that were key to the Chattanooga Campaign, and provide preservation and interpretation recommendations for Civil War resources at the site. The second grant was awarded to Reflection Riding, a 300-acre botanical park, historical site, and nature preserve, to evaluate cultural resources on the portions of the Lookout Mountain and Wauhatchie battlefields that it owns.

Today 2,700 acres of this 25,429-acre* battlefield are protected.

For more information on the protection of this site, contact Jim Ogden, Historian, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, P.O. Box 2128, Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742, or call (423) 752-5213 ext. 116.

* This acreage represents the study area of the battlefield defined in a survey completed as part of the 1993 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report.

After his defeat at Chickamauga, Georgia, in September 1863, an unnerved Union Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans ordered his Army of the Cumberland to withdraw to Chattanooga. The city, captured by the Union earlier that September, was the hub of several railroads providing access to all parts of the Confederacy. Concerned about the situation at Chattanooga, in October, President Lincoln ordered Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to take control of the Federal armies in the West. Grant removed Rosecrans as commander of the Army of the Cumberland, installed Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas in Rosecrans' place, and immediately undertook steps to raise the Confederate siege of Chattanooga. Gen. Braxton Bragg's Confederates were deployed on and along Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, south and east of Chattanooga. From these positions, the Confederates threatened both the city and its supply lines along the Tennessee River. Bragg planned to hold the city under siege and force the Union troops out of Tennessee. Nevertheless, Grant was able to open a supply line to the city from the west that allowed him to mount an offensive against the Confederates on November 23-25. The ensuing Union victory lifted the siege of the city and decimated the morale of the Confederacy. Chattanooga's railroads became the Union's gateway into the Deep South.

Preservation at the site began in 1890 when Congress established the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park to commemorate the battle. Small portions of the battlefields were purchased and, over the next 20 years, various veterans groups and state commissions installed numerous monuments on these small battlefield reservations. In the 1930's, local residents donated more than 2,400 acres on Lookout Mountain to the National Park Service. In 1966,

LITERATURE & INFORMATION

A third edition of The Civil War Trust's *Official Guide to the Civil War Discovery Trail* is now available. Completely revised and updated, this edition includes four more states and 94 new sites for Civil War visitors to add to their itineraries. A Frommer's Guide published by Macmillan, the 320-page *Official Guide* includes site descriptions, state maps, and illustrations.

The *Official Guide* describes more than 500 Civil War sites in 28 states. It also provides invaluable travel information, including exact directions to the sites, admission fees, seasons and hours, visitor services, detailed and accurate orientation maps, and reenactments and special events schedules.

A portion of the proceeds from sales of the *Official Guide* will be used for battlefield preservation. To order the guide book (\$13.95 plus shipping and handling), call 1-888-CW-TRAIL.

To compliment the *Official Guide*, Civil War Discovery Trail sponsor Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc., has produced a new, full-color **Discovery Trail brochure**. On one side of the brochure, a national map indicates the locations of all sites participating in the Discovery Trail and provides a telephone number for each. The reverse side of the brochure is filled with insights into such topics as the Underground Railroad and Civil War technology, and facts about famous Civil War figures such as Frederick Douglas and Belle Boyd.

Please contact The Civil War Trust at (703) 516-4944 or 2101 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 1120, Arlington, VA 22201 to order the Discovery Trail brochure.

NOTICES

The **Fifth Annual Texas Civil War Preservation Seminar** "Two Great Armies" will be held on November 21, 1998. This year's seminar features speakers Ed Bearss, National Park Service Historian Emeritus, Dr. Gary Gallagher, acclaimed scholar and author from Pennsylvania State University, and Dr. Richard McMurry, noted historian and author.

The seminar will be held at the Central Texas campus of Hill College in Hillsboro, Texas, with two-thirds of the proceeds from this conference going toward Civil War battlefield preservation.

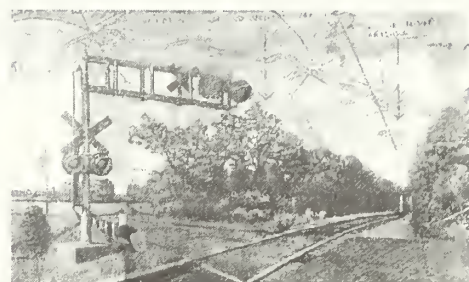
For information on attending this seminar, please contact Daniel M. Laney, Co-Chairman and President, Austin Civil War Round Table, 2302 Cypress Point West, Austin, TX 78746, (512) 306-9933 or Buddy Patterson, Co-Chairman and Director, Harold B. Simpson History Complex, Hill College, 112 Lamar, Hillsboro, TX 76645, (254) 582-2555 ext. 242.



The Chicago Historical Society will be holding its Second Annual Symposium entitled "**The Experience and Meaning of Combat in the Civil War**" on Friday, September 25, 1998, at its headquarters on North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Six speakers will address this topic as it applied to the common soldier, women, African-Americans, and Native Americans. Several special events are also planned, including a living history program, a Civil War encampment, and a book signing session at the Abraham Lincoln Book Shop.

Fees for the symposium are \$35 with an additional \$10 charge for those who wish to purchase a boxed lunch. For more information, contact Lorrain Mason, Chicago Historical Society, 1601 North Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60614, (312) 642-5035 ext. 272.



The Chrysler Museum of Art, in Norfolk, Virginia, is currently holding an exhibition entitled "**Sacred Sites, Civil War, Then and Now**". The exhibit, which runs until August 30, 1998, features the works of many well-known Civil War photographers and artists including Matthew Brady, Alexander Gardner, Winslow Homer, Edouard Manet, and Jim McElhinney.

According to the museum, the exhibit includes more than 200 historic and contemporary works of art, many from rarely seen public and private collections. Eyewitness views are presented through a myriad of original photographs, paintings, watercolors, and drawings. Contemporary renderings of the same sacred sites, created by some of today's most exceptional artists, combine with the historic images to present a novel juxtaposition of past and present.

For more information about the exhibit, call Chrysler Museum Curator Brooks Johnson at (757) 664-6200.

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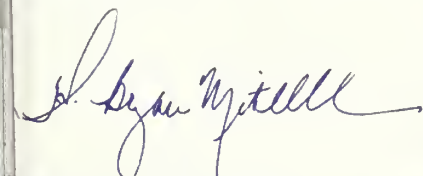
Newsletter of the American Battlefield Protection Program

Fall 1998, No. 71

On behalf of the American Battlefield Protection Program, I am pleased to introduce you to the newly designed *Battlefield Update*. It is organized to help you find specific information quickly and printed with improved illustrations and photos. Each issue will continue to include stories of general interest about battlefield preservation in the United States, as well as several new features, such as "Capital Watch"--summaries of current legislation in the U.S. Congress and state legislatures that may affect battlefield preservation--and "ABPP News"--notices about ABPP programs and projects. Please contact the ABPP staff if you have suggestions for further improvements to the newsletter.

Battlefield Update reaches more than 2,400 subscribers in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and three U.S. territories. Our subscribers represent state and local government agencies, local historical societies and round tables, academic institutions, preservation consulting firms, and private citizens. I encourage you to take advantage of this resource by sharing your battlefield preservation trials, tribulations, and triumphs with our readership. The dissemination of ideas and information can only strengthen the American battlefield preservation community.

Thank you for your continued interest in *Battlefield Update*. I look forward to hearing from you!



F. Bryan Mitchell, Chief
American Battlefield Protection Program

Landmark Mill Burns at Thoroughfare Gap

by Tanya Gossett

Chapman's Mill, the most significant historic structure on the Thoroughfare Gap battlefield in western Prince William County, Virginia, burned on October 22, 1998. The fire broke out shortly after 4 p.m. and quickly consumed all floors, flour milling machinery, windows, and roofing materials. Only the solid stone walls remain. Local fire and police authorities suspect arson.

County officials indicated that on numerous, documented occasions, teenagers and other trespassers had broken into the vacant mill and vandalized the property. Within a week of the blaze, several architectural historians and a structural engineer evaluated the stability of the ruins and the feasibility of restoration. The experts have advised

Prince William County that the ruins are stable and that the structure can be restored.

Also known as Beverley's Mill, the original three story stone structure was built in the 18th century. In 1858 it was enlarged to a commanding five-and-a-half stories. During the Northern Virginia Campaign of 1862, Brig. Gen. James Ricketts' Union division seized Thoroughfare Gap to prevent Confederate Maj. Gen. James Longstreet's troops from joining Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson at Manassas Junction. The Confederates engaged Ricketts on August 28. The mill served as a blockhouse for both sides. The Federals' early possession of the mill deflected several Georgia regiments into a point-blank firefight with Union infantrymen struggling to hold an adjoining, low ridge. Another Georgia regiment later seized the building, which destabilized the Union position and helped

See Mill, page 4



The charred ruins of Chapman's Mill on the Thoroughfare Gap battlefield in northern Virginia. ABPP photo.

Washington, DC

President Clinton signed the 1999 Omnibus Appropriations Act for the Federal government on October 19. The Act and the Congress' conference report, which provides an explanation of the intent of the legislative language as well as specific dollar amounts for each program, include two significant directives that affect battlefield preservation.

Congress stipulated that "up to \$8,000,000 of funds available in fiscal years 1998 and 1999 shall be available for grants, not covering more than 33 percent of the total cost of any acquisition to be made with such funds, to States and local communities for purposes of acquiring lands or interests in lands to preserve and protect Civil War battlefield sites identified in the July 1993 Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory

Commission. Lands or interests in lands acquired pursuant to this section shall be subject to the requirements of ... the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965." This stipulation does not appropriate any additional funds for this purpose. Instead, it is intended to make it possible to use a portion of the money appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund in 1998 and 1999 for the specific purpose of assisting states and localities in acquiring Civil War battlefield land. Department of the Interior officials are currently determining how best to implement this language.

The new budget also requires that, "within available funds, \$250,000 is provided to initiate a Revolutionary War Study". In 1996 Congress enacted legislation calling for a historic preservation study of battlefield sites associated with the

Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 to be modeled on the previous similar study of Civil War sites. While the original legislation authorized additional funds amounting to \$750,000 to conduct the study, those funds were never actually appropriated by Congress. The 1999 budget language requires the National Park Service to begin this study by reducing or eliminating other activities in order to fund the study. As above, Department officials are currently studying how best to fulfill these instructions.

Finally, the ABPP carries out its normal activities--including its annual grant awards--from the general funds appropriated to the NPS for a variety of historic preservation-related activities. Those funds for 1999 are essentially equal to the 1998 level.

NPS to Restore Ft. Duncan by Doug Stover

The C&O Canal National Historical Park contains a well-preserved and significant Civil War-era earthwork known as Ft. Duncan, along with a smaller battery in the same vicinity. Ft. Duncan served as the left anchor of an extensive series of fortifications along Maryland Heights, known as the Bernard Line, that protected Harpers Ferry from attack. The primary function of Ft. Duncan was to flank Bolivar Heights, which guarded approaches to Harpers Ferry from the west. It was constructed during the winter of 1862-1863, following the siege and capture of Harpers Ferry in September 1862 by Confederate Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. With the exception of Lt. Gen. Jubal Early's demonstration against Union troops com-

manded by Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel in July 1864, the Maryland Heights fortifications were never attacked.

Ft. Duncan sits on a high knoll known as Huckleberry Hill, along a sweeping bend of the Potomac River a short distance upstream from Harpers Ferry. Access is gained from Pleasantville Road, off of Harpers Ferry Road. The National Park Service acquired more than 300 acres at this location in the 1970s.

Several management issues exist within the Ft. Duncan area. These include stabilizing the fortifications, protecting environmentally sensitive forest habitat, interpreting the site, and leasing historic structures and agricultural lands.

The park's 1998 *Ft. Duncan Study* provides a framework for addressing the cultural resource management issues at the site. The plan calls for creating and improving interpretive trails to the site to ensure an informative and safe visitor experience at the fort. Cultural resource management recommendations include clearing the earthworks of possibly harmful vegetation and encouraging growth of adjacent trees to form a protective canopy above the fort.

The park began restoration work on Ft. Duncan this fall.

Doug Stover is Chief of Cultural Resources, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park.

If you are interested in visiting an area containing some of the most varied and historic battlefields in America, look no further than the islands of the American Caribbean: Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Through the efforts of the Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, and the Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), several areas of conflict in the American Caribbean have been documented. These include the Salt River Bay Site on St. Croix, where the first recorded conflict between Europeans and Native Americans occurred in 1493; the First Line of Defense of San Juan, where the British besieged the Spanish city in 1797; and Fort Frederick, scene of an 1848 slave revolt against Danish rule.

Most recently, the NPS and its partners have focused on identifying and documenting cultural resources related to the Puerto Rico Campaign of the Spanish-American War. Although less well known than Teddy Roosevelt's charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba, the Puerto Rico Campaign was one of the most successful military initiatives of the 113 day war. The Puerto Rico Campaign lasted only 19

days, but our joint surveys have identified six battlefield and skirmish sites, three landing beaches, two lighthouses, several historic roads and bridges, and the American headquarters related to this campaign. In short, more extant Spanish-American War properties exist in Puerto Rico than in any other area of the United States.

The effort to study Spanish-American War properties began with a National Historic Landmark (NHL) nomination for the shipwreck of the *SS Antonio López*. The U.S. Navy sank the late-19th-century steamship off the north coast of Puerto Rico when it attempted to run the American naval blockade of San Juan. The site was designated an NHL in 1997. This summer, at a formal presentation at La Fortaleza, the NPS presented Puerto Rico Governor Pedro Rosselló with a NHL bronze plaque. Later, Governor Rosselló dove to the shipwreck to secure the plaque on the ocean floor. Plans call for developing an underwater diving tour of the shipwreck.

NPS and Puerto Rico SHPO staff have also been conducting field surveys and preparing documentation for a National

Register nomination of Spanish-American War sites on the island. Historians Frank Miele and Jose Marrull have visited and photographed numerous sites on the south side of the island, and the author and Puerto Rico SHPO staff have studied a Spanish colonial lighthouse near Guánica, where the American army first landed on July 25, 1898. These efforts have produced a Multiple Property National Register nomination of sites associated with the campaign that the Puerto Rico SHPO will submit to the NPS this winter.

One of the more interesting projects of this joint effort has been the creation of a computerized, illustrated history of the Puerto Rico Campaign. The objective was to re-create a slide presentation, with popular period music, typical of what a person in 1898 might have seen in theaters of the time.

NPS historians studied hundreds of original photographs and documents to develop the video sequences and script, but we lacked period music. Fortunately, Glenn Sage, of Portland, Oregon, kindly shared with the NPS his collection of recorded music taken from 100 year old wax cylinders for the musical portion of the illustrated history. A copy of the computer program has been provided to the Puerto Rico SHPO, and plans call for making the electronic history more widely available.

In sum, because the NPS has committed to a long-range program of direct technical assistance to the SHPO offices of the American Caribbean, a number of important Spanish-American War sites have been documented and honored. The NPS and the Puerto Rico SHPO hope the recognition of these battlefields will draw attention to these nationally significant cultural properties and foster a commitment to their long-term preservation.

Mark Barnes is Senior Archeologist, National Register Programs Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service.



Inset) The 2nd Wisconsin marches past Gen. Nelson A. Milles' headquarters in Ponce, Puerto Rico, in 1898. Above) Today the building is a U.S. Customs house. NPS photos.

convince Ricketts to abandon the area. The next day, Longstreet's men marched through the gap and joined Jackson in time to participate in the Battle of Second Manassas.

The mill remained operational into the 1940s. In 1970, concerned citizens and state and Federal highway officials agreed that Interstate 66 would be designed to avoid the mill. Chapman's Mill has been documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and is a Prince William County landmark.

The north half of the Thoroughfare Gap battlefield (just above the mill) is protected by the Bull Run Mountains Natural Area. The Friends of Bull Run, Inc., which manages the conservation area, has provided limited interpretation along several trails on the high ground north of the mill, the scene of the most intense fighting and the significant Confederate flanking maneuver.

For more information about Chapman's Mill or about hiking the battlefield, contact the Friends of Bull Run at P.O. Box 210, Broad Run, VA 20137 or (703) 753-2631.

Now Available from the Central Maryland Heritage League

Fire on the Mountain: The Battle of South Mountain Battlefield Guide

This full-color driving tour brochure interprets the discrete battles that raged on South Mountain on September 14, 1862, and how they affected the course of the Maryland Campaign.

For copies contact the CMHL at P.O. Box 721, Middletown, MD 21769. They can also be reached at (301) 371-7090 or info@cmhl.org.

Healthy Competition Expected for '99 Grants by Ginger Carter

The ABPP anticipates an increase in battlefield preservation grant applications for its 1999 funding round as more organizations representing more diverse sites enter the competition. Again this year the ABPP will consider projects at battlefields of all wars fought on American soil, from colonial conflicts to World War II.

To be eligible for ABPP grants, project sites must be 1) listed in the CWSAC Report; or 2) listed in the National Register of Historic Places; or 3) eligible for listing in the National Register according to the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer. Please note that Civil War sites with a preservation priority ranking of I or II (according to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission) will be favored over projects at other Civil War battlefields.

The ABPP seeks projects that lead directly to the long-term preservation of battlefield lands. We strongly encourage projects involving multiple partners and/or matching funds, although neither is required.

Completed applications are due back to the ABPP by close of business December 31, 1998. If you have not received an application and would like one, please contact us at (202) 343-9583 or download the application and guidelines from our web site at www2.cr.nps.gov/abpp/.

The ABPP will contact successful applicants no later than February 28, 1999. Grant agreements take at least three months to process. Therefore, projects should not be scheduled to begin earlier than June 1, 1999.

If you are considering applying for ABPP grants but are unsure if your proposed project meets the ABPP's guidelines, please contact Ginger Carter, Grants Manager, at (202) 343-1210.

Examples of Eligible Projects

- Site Identification and Documentation
 - Historical research
 - National Register nominations
 - Archeological and cultural resource surveys

Planning and Consensus Building

- Preservation plans
- Preservation advocacy projects

Education and Interpretation*

- Public workshops
- Developing signs and brochures

*If your organization plans to apply for an education or interpretation project, be especially careful to clearly describe how the project will lead to the preservation of land.

Ineligible Projects

- Acquisition of properties or land in fee or interest
- Payment of rent on properties or land
- Fund raising
- Lobbying
- Academic scholarships
- Battle reenactments
- New construction or reconstruction of historical resources
- Permanent staff positions
- Ongoing object or material culture curation
- Capital construction or improvements
- Any project limited to land or resources owned by the National Park Service

The staff of the American Battlefield Protection Program would like to thank its partners, the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS), The Civil War Trust (CWT), Fort Sumter National Monument, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, as well as all the enthusiastic battlefield preservationists who attended the Fourth National Conference on Battlefield Preservation: *Defining Battlefields—Why, How, and What Then...?* Each sponsor and participant was instrumental in making the conference a great success. Held in Charleston, South Carolina, from September 16-19, the conference attracted a record 230 participants from every corner of the United States. Attendees represented battle sites associated with the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, Indian wars, and World War II.

APCWS launched the conference with a one-day workshop on land acquisition strategies and techniques. APCWS staff and six guest speakers presented a thorough overview of the entire acquisition process, including successful legal strategies, fund raising techniques, real estate tips, and the integral role of local friends groups. Special thanks to APCWS' Jeff Driscoll and Bob Edmonston for coordinating a great workshop.

Conference highlights included an entertaining and provocative keynote address by Tony Horwitz, author of *Confederates in the Attic: Dispatches from the Unfinished Civil War*. Horwitz discussed the enduring legacy of the Civil War in the late-20th-century American South, and the importance of preserving battlefields as tangible reminders of our unique history as citizens of a country becoming increasingly homogenized by the spread of commercial development.

On September 18, The Civil War Trust presented a morning seminar entitled *TEA-21: How You Can Use Transportation Enhancement Funds for Battlefield Preservation*. TEA-21 (Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century) enhancement funds comprise transportation investments that protect the environment, preserve cultural and historic resources, and provide significant community benefits. Since 1992, more than \$45 million in enhancement funds have been used to protect threatened battlefields and related resources. The workshop facilitators explained the TEA-21 guidelines and application process and helped participants define eligible battlefield projects. The CWT's Elliot Gruber, Julie Fix, Carole Mahoney, and Melissa Meisner, and consultant Susan Braselton, organized this important session.

The conference concluded with a sunset cruise on Charleston Harbor to Fort Sumter, where historian Rick Hatcher gave a twilight oration of the fort's military history. Superintendent John Tucker then invited his 200 guests to wander the fort at night, a rare treat. The next day, participants had a choice of two battlefield tours. Forty set out for Civil War sites on James

Island, including Battery Pringle, Fort Johnson, and the Secessionville battlefield. An intrepid group of 25 Revolutionary War enthusiasts struck out for the fort at Old Dorchester and the Quinby Plantation battlefield. Near Moncks Corner, the group had an especially unique tour of a well-preserved British earthen fort, complete with moat and makeshift drawbridge. Many thanks to the tour coordinators and guides, Dan Bell, Oliver Buckles, Skipper Keith, Dana MacBean, and David Reuwer.

Participants will receive a letter in the next several weeks asking them to elaborate on opinions they expressed on their conference evaluation forms. We are especially interested in your ideas for improving session content and organization, identifying future conference themes and locations, instituting smaller, technical workshops, and nominating speakers for the next National Conference in 2000.

The ABPP was pleased to see a wide variety of sites represented at this year's conference. We look forward to continuing our work within the Civil War community and to establishing new relationships among organizations striving to protect battlefield sites representing all wars on American soil.

CWT Bestows Battlefield Awards

(from *Civil War Landscape*, Fall 1998, with permission)

During the Charleston conference, The Civil War Trust presented awards to three grassroots organizations for their "outstanding accomplishments" in battlefield preservation, community leadership, and visitor services.

The Central Virginia Battlefields Trust (CVBT) received the CWT's 1998 Preservation Award for "saving vital Civil War battlefield lands from development." Only two years old, the CVBT emerged during the successful acquisition of Willis Hill at Fredericksburg, and has saved more than 100 acres of land at Chancellorsville, including "McLaws Wedge" and part of Jackson's Flank Attack.

The CWT bestowed upon the Mill Springs Battlefield Association (MSBA) its 1998 Community Leadership Award for "mobilizing its local community to recognize and support the preservation of Civil War battlefields." Since 1992, the MSBA has rallied local citizens and public officials to protect the battlefield and has leveraged that support into Federal, state, and private funds for land acquisition and preservation projects at Mill Springs.

The Siege and Battle of Corinth Commission accepted the CWT's 1998 Interpretation and Visitor Services Award. Using ISTEAF funding, the Commission created more than 20 miles of trails and self-directed tours of the Corinth battlefield and earthworks, developed its own interpretive film, and opened a visitors center.

For more information about the CWT's Preservation Award program, call 800-CW-TRUST.

RICH MOUNTAIN

Battlefield Preservation Profile



History

On July 11, 1861, Union troops under the command of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan routed the Confederates holding the pass over Rich Mountain near Beverly, Virginia (now West Virginia). This battle was one of the earliest engagements of the Civil War. Both the Confederacy and the Union hoped to gain control of northwestern Virginia where many residents opposed secession from the Union. This battle gave the Union control over much of the region and allowed the counties in the area to form the government that later established the state of West Virginia. McClellan's victory greatly enhanced his military reputation. In less than two weeks, the shocking defeat of the Union army at First Manassas, Virginia, on July 21, 1861, prompted President Lincoln to appoint McClellan as commander of the Army of the Potomac, replacing Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell.

Preservation Activity

In 1981, a local group placed a historical marker commemorating the battle on the crest of Rich Mountain. Additional efforts to protect the site have increased greatly since 1990, the same year that the Secretary of the Interior established the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) and Congress and the Secretary appointed the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission to study and rank the nation's Civil War battlefields.

In 1991, local residents established the Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation (RMBF) and protected 14.32 acres at Camp Garnett. The next year, 215 acres of the site were listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and the RMBF secured an Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) grant to fund the acquisition of battlefield land. The Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites (APCWS) acquired 40 acres in 1992.

The Civil War Sites Advisory Commission completed its report in 1993; the report classified Rich Mountain as one of the 50 most threatened Civil War battlefields in the country. Later that year, the RMBF approached a local unit of the USDA Forest Service and asked for

help in protecting the site. This initiated a relationship between the two organizations that resulted in the Forest Service dedicating a limited amount of staff-time and guidance for battlefield preservation efforts. By the end of the year, the Forest Service, the RMBF, and the Randolph County Development Authority had developed a conceptual plan for the battlefield.

In 1994 and 1995, 346 acres were acquired--in part with ISTEA funds--through a partnership among the RMBF, the Conservation Fund, the State of West Virginia, and the Benedum Foundation. The RMBF then submitted a National Historic Landmark nomination to the National Park Service (the nomination remains under consideration). The RMBF also received two ABPP grants that funded the development of local support for the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike Corridor Coalition, a group concerned with the preservation of historic resources along the turnpike, including battlefields associated with the 1861 Western Virginia Campaign. The Civil War Trust (CWT) added the site to its Civil War Discovery Trail in 1995.

During 1996, several acquisitions increased the amount of land protected at the battlefield. The CWT, the Conservation Fund, and the RMBF acquired 14 acres. Due to the threat of strip mining at the site, the CWT allocated Civil War Commemorative Coin funds to acquire the mineral rights to 57.5 acres. They also funded the appraisal of a 12-acre tract being considered for future acquisition.

That same year, the RMBF applied for and received a third ABPP grant to continue developing plans for the preservation and interpretation of the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike, and to develop educational resources for the Rich Mountain battlefield. The West Virginia Division of Culture and History began an archeological survey of the battlefield.

In 1997, the RMBF made significant steps toward reaching out to the local community. It purchased the Bushrod Crawford Building in Beverly and established a new visitor center in the building, which had served as McClellan's headquarters after the battle. The RMBF also received a fourth ABPP grant to fund an educational campaign focusing on interpretation and stabilization of resources, expanding existing interpretation, developing a multi-media computer presentation, and systematically monitoring endangered battlefield resources.

**Today 471.8 acres of this
1,626-acre* battlefield are protected.**

*Acreage represents the study area of the battlefield as defined in a survey completed during the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Study.

Site Contact

For more information about this site contact the Rich Mountain Battlefield Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 227, Beverly, WV, 26253, (304) 637-RICH, richmt@neumedia.net.



His victory at Rich Mountain helped launch Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan to command of the Army of the Potomac in August 1861. National Archives.

RECOMMENDED READING

Allatoona Battlefield Master Preservation Plan

Prepared by Robert and Company, Atlanta, and William R. Scaife for the Etowah Valley Historical Society and the ABPP. September 1998. 64 pages, with color photographs and appendices. Copies available from EVHS, P.O. Box 1886, Cartersville, GA 30120.

The plan includes a battlefield site inventory of historic, natural, and scenic features, land use, and existing infrastructure. It notes significant properties within the battlefield and discusses land preservation strategies that can be implemented by the local government and the private sector. The document also contains a master site plan with recommendations for park development and interpretation, and a tourism impact and benefit study that identifies potential economic impacts in the region.

Civil War Ordnance of Mirror Lake, Calais, Washington County, Vermont

Prepared by the Lake Champlain Maritime Museum, Ferrisburgh, Vermont, for the ABPP, the Lake Champlain Basin Project, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the U.S. Naval Historical Center, and the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. September 1998. 189 pages, black and white illustrations, and appendices. Copies available from the VDHP, 135 State Street, Drawer 33, Montpelier, VT 05633-1201.

This report recounts the remarkable recovery, disarmament, curation, and interpretation of 65 intact Civil War spherical case shot, which had been dumped in shallow water along the steep west bank of Mirror Lake in north-central Vermont after the war. The Lake Champlain Maritime Museum's examination of the shot provides an excellent analysis of the component parts--includ-

ing the cast iron sphere, wooden sabot, pewter Bormann fuse, rubber gasket, cast iron plug, and gunpowder--of this antipersonnel device. The report also includes a thorough history of the design and manufacture of spherical case shot.

Reconnaissance Survey of Indian-U.S. Army Battlefields of the Northern Plains

Prepared by Jerome A. Greene, Inter-mountain Support Office, NPS, Denver, for the ABPP. September 1998. 193 pages with black and white illustrations. Copies available from the ABPP.

This report contains survey data gathered at 23 battle and skirmish sites where the U.S. Army and various Indian tribes clashed on the Northern Plains of Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nebraska. The selected sites represent several periods of conflict, ranging from the 1850s through the 1880s.

The report begins with a concise, well-researched history of warfare on the Northern Plains. The opening chapters place the surveyed sites in historical context of major events such as the Fetterman Massacre, the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868, and the Battle of Little Bighorn, allowing the reader to discern the role each surveyed site played in U.S.-Indian relations.

Through historical research, site visits, and structured methodology, Greene provides consistent base data for the 23 sites, 17 of which were undocumented previously. Historical information includes battle date, principal leaders, units and tribes involved, number of combatants, estimated casualties, event summary, and statement of significance. On-site notes record current land use and zoning, threats to the battlefield, burial sites, monumentation, viewsheds, contributing natural and cultural resources, and interpretive potential.

BATTLEFIELD UPDATE

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